JACK BRAND PILSENER
BREWED FROM THE FINEST ENGLISH HOPS.
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA
B. SMYTH & CO. LTD.,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,738—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1899.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
BRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1899.
M. L. MASSILIA	5726	C. Gadd	7th Oct.
* CARTHAGE	5198	E. Leadon	14th "
M. L. VALETTA	6023	C. F. Preston	21st "
SHANNON	4382	L. M. Wibmer	28th "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	4th Nov.
* ARABIA	7963	J. L. Parfitt	11th "
M. L. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	18th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	25th "
M. L. ARABIA	7923	J. L. Parfitt	2nd Dec.
* PENINSULAR	6287	W. Wheler	9th "
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. Gordon	16th "
* SHANNON	4382	L. M. Wibmer	23rd "
M. L. PENINSULAR	6287	W. Wheler	30th "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to MARSEILLES PLYMOUTH and LONDON.
The steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only, and passengers tranship there for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH or LONDON.
The BRINDISI route is closed at present owing to quarantine.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.
For further particulars apply to

F. C. ALLEN,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay 23rd September, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st Nov, 1899.
IMPERATRIX	G. Morovich	4,213	1st Dec. 1899.
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st Jan. 1900.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
* TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	14th Oct., 1899.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Feliner	4,235	13th Nov., 1899.
POSEIDON	A. Lova	3,578	7th Dec. 1899.

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960.	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	" 1,060.	" 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	22nd Oct., 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Sept., 30, 1899

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday.
INDUS	6,857	Chevalier	24th Oct. 1899
TONKIN	6,300	Vaquier	21st Nov. 1899.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Requier	19th Dec., 1899

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on or about.
YARRA	4,255	Rogliano	19th Oct., 1899.

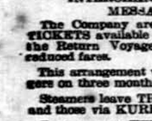
INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege, save.
For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 37 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.



BOMBAY—6, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—34, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S.W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.

PASSAGE SEASON 1897.

PASSAGES secured by P. O., the other LINERS and all NON-LINERS, at lowest rates. No COMMISSION charged.
SELECTED NON-LINERS to Continent and England from Rs. 300.
REGISTER kept for BOOKINGS in advance.
"SOCIAL GROUPING." Special care exercised in this.
LIST of all SAILINGS, with details, furnished promptly.
REDUCTIONS for FAMILIES and PARTIES.
SPECIAL reductions for MISSIONARIES and RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.
PASSAGES from any PART of the WORLD arranged through our several HOUSES and AGENCIES.
CONTINENTAL RAIL TICKETS arranged.
PASSENGERS met at Railway Stations and conducted on Board or to Hotels.
PARCELS and HEAVY GOODS shipped to any part of the world.
BAGGAGE and CARGO CLEARED, DESPATCHED and INSURED.
DUTY and all CHARGES prepaid, if desired.
SMALL PARCELS enclosed in our Regular PARCEL CASES.
SOLDIERS' HEAVY BOXES shipped to any address CHEAPLY.
TROOPSHIP BAGGAGE shipped. Horses and Dogs shut, bottom same forwarded economically.
SOLE AGENTS AT BOMBAY FOR
MESSRS. CURTISS AND SONS,
TROOPSHIP AGENTS,
PORTSMOUTH AND SOUTHAMPTON.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (Limited.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 6th October, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 10th October, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE, AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 5th October, calling at Kurrachee Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingя, Humhire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR POREBUNDER, ADEN, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 4th October.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on or about 26th October.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on or about 7th October.

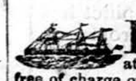
FOR MANILA.

A THREE WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore, rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 3rd October, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
Calcutta.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
SINGAPORE	E. Pizzarelo	4,000,	12th Oct. 1899.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORT :—
1st Class, Rs. 550. 2nd Class, Rs. 325. 3rd Class, Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—
Strictly within three months, Rs. 750; six months, Rs. 900; nine months, Rs. 925; twelve months, Rs. 950. (Inclusive of Wine and Beer.)
Passengers have the option of going "via" Genoa and returning "via" Venice and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.
Through and Return Tickets to London on application.
S. S. "BORMIDA," Tons 3,000 from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore on the 7th October, 1899.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 14 Sep., 1899.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
Calcutta,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents : GRINDLAY & CO.

WANTED.

WANTED,

A DRAFTSMAN, pay from Rs. 40 to 50 according to qualification. Those only who can draw and trace neatly and have knowledge of estimating, need apply. Applications should be accompained by copies of testimonials and Specimens of Drawings.

G. V. GAYATONDE, L.C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Kanara District.

NOTICE.

WANTED, a competent and experienced SECRETARY and MANAGER, for the Cotton Spinning Mills, at Pulgaon.
Applicants with experience of Spinning and Weaving preferred. Good Salary. Apply with Copies of Testimonials, to

Mr. KRISHNARAO PHATAK,
Director, Sub-Committee,
Pulgaon Mills, Nagpur, C. P.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

SOLE AGENTS IN WESTERN & NORTHERN INDIA.

For The CARNEGIE STEEL Co., Ld.,
Pittsburg, U. S. A.

1,200 TONS OF CARNEGIE STEEL BEAMS, STEEL ANGLES, STEEL TEES, ETC.
Kept in Stock in Bombay.

Beams of all sections from 3 inch to 24 inch deep and in a large variety of lengths up to 45 feet.

Best and Strongest Beams in the Market.
Quotations on application for Delivery at any Railway Station in India.

GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
BOMBAY.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

SPORTING GUNS AND AMMUNITION.

EXPRESS RIFLES.
COLT'S MAGAZINE RIFLES.
WINCHESTER REPEATING RIFLES.
MARTINI-MITFORD SPORTING RIFLES.
LEE-METFORD MAGAZINE, SPORTING RIFLES AND CARBINES.
ANSON & DEELEY'S HAMMERLESS GUNS.
TREACHER & CO.'S KEEPER GUNS,
and others in great variety.
THE NEW MAUSER PISTOL.
REVOLVERS IN GREAT VARIETY.
ELEY'S "FIELD" LOADED CARTRIDGES.
Loaded with Schultze's Powder without Extra Charge.
ELEY'S RIFLE AND REVOLVER CARTRIDGES.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER.

83, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA.

SPECIALITY IN
WEDDING CAKES.

Wedding Cakes and other Cakes made, richly Almond iced and decorated at very reasonable charges.

Small Tea Cakes, Italian Cakes, Italian Pastry, English Cakes, Fondants, Almond Paste Sweets, Chocolates, French Comfits, Crystallised Fruits, Marrons Glacees, Puddings and many other delicacies. All a speciality.

None but the very best class of goods are manufactured and imported by us.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS RECEIVE
THE PERSONAL CARE AND ATTENTION OF THE PROPRIETOR.

THE IMPORTANCE

of securing the utmost PURITY of the Water used in manufacturing

ÆRATED TABLE WATERS

cannot be over-estimated, and this detail receives the STRICTEST ATTENTION IN KEMP'S FACTORY.

KEMP'S
STANDARD ÆRATED WATERS

are prepared with the finest materials, and are second to none.

DELIVERED FREE IN BOMBAY, PACKED FREE FOR TRANSPORT.

KEMP & CO., LD., { SASSOON HOUSE, } BOMBAY.

DEVERNEY'S SALVER.

JUST THE THING WANTED!

ALL WHO WANT TO POSSESS

SILVERY SALVERS,

USEFUL IN ALL HOUSEHOLDS AS A SALVER, WINE TRAY, TEA TRAY, CAKE TRAY, &c.,
CAN HAVE ANY NUMBER

PRESENTED

TO THEM BY BUYING

DEVERNEY'S

* * * *

BRANDY!

THESE SALVERS WILL BE GIVEN
TO EVERY ONE.
ONE WITH EACH BOTTLE,
BY ALL WINE MERCHANTS IN BOMBAY AND THE MOFUSSIL.

DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.

IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

	Per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE		2	0	0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE	"	1	12	0
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE	"	1	8	0
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE	"	1	4	0

	Per lb.	Rs.
ORANGE PEKOE		1 0
PEKOE	"	0 14
PEKOE SOUCHONG	"	0 12
SOUCHONG	"	0 10

Our 13 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers.
All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. N. B. DANTRA & CO., Established 1887.
TEA MERCHANTS,
33 CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

REVISED PRICES OF OPTICAL GOODS.

FOLDERS OR PINCE-NEZ.

	Steel. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Gold. Rs.
Best Crown Glass	5	16	25
Fine Quality Pebbles	8	20	32
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	45
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	28	50

SPECTACLES (TURNPIN)

Best Crown Glass	5	16	35
Fine Quality Pebbles	10	20	40
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	50
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	25	60

SPECTACLES (SINGLE TEMPLE)

Best Crown Glass	5	14	28
Fine Quality Pebbles	10	18	35
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	45
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	28	50

VIOLET TINTED SUN GLARE & DUST GLASSES.

Steel Frames, Rs. 6; Nickelled, Rs. 8; Silver, Rs. 30; Gold, Rs. 75.

FIELD AND MARINE GLASSES with ACHROMATIC LENSES.

Japanned Mounts and Russia Leather in cases From Rs. 20.

OPERA GLASSES FROM Rs. 25. MARCKS & CO., LD., BINOCULARS AND FIELD GLASSES.
BOMBAY & POONA.

PHILLIPS and Co., Ld.

REMAINING GOODS
IN OUR
CLEARANCE SALE.
TO BE CLEARED OFF
DURING THIS WEEK
AT LESS THAN HALF COST PRICE.
THIS UNIQUE OFFER
WILL REMAIN OPEN.
FOR ONLY A FEW DAYS MORE.

Camp Kit.	Cameras.
Cockery.	Artists' Materials.
Glass Ware.	Pictures.
Electro-Plate.	Neckties.
Household Utensils.	Driving Gloves.

ALL AT
EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.
ONLY A FEW ARTICLES NOW REMAIN
WHICH WILL SOON BE
CLEARED OFF.
CASH ONLY.

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAHADUR"

CATALOGUE.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Ring.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Extra large 5 inches, Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in., Rs. 31-6.	"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 3, 3⅝ in., Rs. 27-8.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in., Rs. 29-0.	"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 per 1,000.

PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Re. 2 per 1,000.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

TRY SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC. Has no Equal, nor a Rival for driving away Fever Malaria, and Ague. Acts like a charm. Prevent and cures Plague! Re. 1. By all Chemists. MADON SONS & Co., Esplanade Cross Road.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

STATIONERS. PRINTERS, DIE-SINKERS, AND ENGRAVERS.

WRITING PAPERS AND ENVELOPES.

HALF-TOLA NOTE PAPERS.

One Sheet and one Envelope—Indian Postage under Half Anna.

THE FAVOURITE GREY PAPER.

GRANITE (GREY) PAPER.—Best Quality. Rs. a.

Large Note size	Per 5 quire Box	1 0
Envelopes to match	Per Box of 100	1 0
Note size	Per 5 quire Box	0 14
Envelopes to match	Per Box of 100	0 14
Albert (Invitation) Note	Per 5 quire Box	0 12
Envelopes to match	Per Box of 100	0 12
Queen's (small)	Per 5 quire Box	0 12
Envelopes to match	Per Box of 100	0 12

WHITE HALF-TOLA PAPERS OF THE BEST QUALITY.

THACKER'S "CREAM LAID."—A Smooth, Highly Glazed Paper.

Note size	Per 5 quire Box	1 0
Envelopes to match	Per box of 100	1 0

THACKER'S "CREAM WOVE."—A Pure White, Smooth, Medium Glazed Paper.

Note size	Per 5 quire Pkt	0 14
Envelopes to match	Per Box of 100	0 14
Large Note size	Per 5 quire Pkt	1 8
Envelopes to match	Per Box of 100	1 4

"PEARL" CREAM-LAID.—A Smooth, Highly Glazed Paper.

Albert (Invitation) Note	Per 5 quire Box	1 4
Envelopes to match	Per Box of 100	1 4

SPECIAL HALF-TOLA PAPERS.

THACKER'S AZURE-LAID.—Palest-Blue, Unglazed.

Note size	Per 5 quire Box	1 0
Envelopes to match	Per Box of 100	1 0

THACKER'S "MALABAR" NOTE.—A Creamy Shade, Glazed.

Note size	Per 5 quire Box	0 8
Envelopes to match	Per Box of 100	0 8
Large Note size	Per 5 quire Box	0 10
Envelopes to match	Per Box of 100	0 10

NOTICE.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Society will be held in the Upper Hall of the Institute on TUESDAY the 10th October, 1899, at 5-45 P.M. A full attendance is requested.

R. A. A. JENKINS, Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 2nd October, 1899.

ALCOCK ASHDOWN AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum is declared for the half-year ending 30th June, 1899, and is payable on and after the 17th day of October, 1899, at the registered Office No. 11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Co.'s register on the 3rd day of October, 1899, on production of Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 3rd to 16th October, 1899, both days inclusive.

D. LONGWORTH, Secretary and Manager, ALCOCK ASHDOWN & Co., Ld.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF OLD SKELETON WHEELS, CARRIAGE AND WAGON, OLD STEEL AXLES, STRAIGHT. OLD IRON TYRES, CARRIAGE AND WAGON.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive Tenders at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 P.M. (Gun-Fire) on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of October, 1899, for the purchase of :—

	Tons.
OLD SKELETON WHEELS, CARRIAGE AND WAGON	400
OLD STEEL AXLES STRAIGHT	300
OLD IRON TYRES, CARRIAGE AND WAGON	18

which can be seen on application to the Company's Wharf Superintendent, Wari Bunder.

TENDERS.—These must be made on the Company's authorized forms which can be had on application to the undersigned at his Office.

TERMS.—The sum of Rs. 200 must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of Contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the Deposit.

PAYMENT.—Must be made to the Company's Cashier prior to delivery.

NOTE.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB, General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 3rd October, 1899.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

UNDER the Orders of Government Tenders are hereby invited for the SUPPLY in Bombay of Compressed Fodder from BURMAH, CEYLON, EGYPT, or elsewhere.

2. The Fodder may consist of Hay, Karbi, Bhoosa, Rice, Straw, or any similar Stuff suitable for Cattle Food.

3. Samples of any of the above descriptions of Fodder for the supply of which Tenders are offered must be submitted for examination to the Officer as Government may appoint in that behalf, and no Tender will be accepted unless such Officer certifies that the Samples come up to the Standard prescribed in Clause 4.

4. The Fodder must be sound and dry. Rice and other Straw must be bright, and the Ingredients of Bhoosa must be correctly specified.

5. Government reserve the right of making deductions from the Price agreed upon in any case in which the bulk supplied proves inferior to the Sample submitted.

6. The Fodder must be delivered into Railway Wagons in Bombay on either the G. I. P. or B. B. & C. I. Railway, as Government may in any case direct, and care must be taken to load into each wagon the maximum quantity which such wagon is capable of carrying.

7. Delivery of the Fodder must commence not later than 1st January, 1900, and must continue throughout the period of Contract at intervals to be specified in the Tender and at an average rate of not less than 100 tons per week.

8. Each tender shall specify :

(1) The aggregate amount of Fodder which the person tendering is prepared to supply, and the period within which he will supply it.

(2) The nature of the Fodder which it is proposed to supply.

(3) The size and weight of the bales in which it is proposed to supply the Fodder.

(4) The Price per ton delivered into Railway Wagons as aforesaid.

10. Tenders will be received by the Undersigned up to noon on 31st October, 1899. They should be legibly marked "Tender for Famine Fodder."

11. A sum of Rs. 1,000 is to accompany each Tender. This will be forfeited in case, after a Tender has been accepted, the Contractor shall refuse to sign and complete the Contract, Documents and Agreements within 15 days after acceptance of the Tender, otherwise it will be returned.

12. The Undersigned reserves to himself the right to reject the lowest or any Tender.

R. C. WROUGHTON, Conservator of Forests, C. C.

Poona, 2nd October, 1899.

REMEMBER

MADON, SONS & CO.

For Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Toilet requisites and all articles

CONNECTED WITH PHARMACY.

Up-country orders promptly attended to and carefully executed on the same day the order is received. Prices moderate, and compare favourably with other houses in Trade in India.

MADON, SONS & Co.,

Carnac Road, BOMBAY, Market,

OPPOSITE GOCULDAS TEJPAL HOSPITAL.

RECEIVED, English Concertinas, expressly made to order in London. In case complete. Rs. 60 to Rs. 150.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

I do hereby give NOTICE that from the 7th instant, till the 6th January, next, any DOGS found STRAYING in the streets or beyond the enclosures of the houses of the owners of such dogs, will be DESTROYED in accordance with the provisions of Section CXVI of Act XIII of 1856.

H. KENNEDY, Commissioner of Police.

Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 3rd Oct, 1899.

THE KHATAU MAKANJI SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 39, Apollo Street, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 p.m., for the purpose of transacting the following business :—

I.—To receive the Directors' Report and audited Balance-Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 30th June, 1899.

II.—To elect Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

III.—To appoint Auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration.

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 11th to 19th instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors, SHAMJI RANCHHOD, Secretary.

Bombay, 2nd October, 1899.

NOTICE is also given that soon after the business of the above meeting is transacted, an Extra-Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the same place for the purpose of proposing and passing the Special Resolutions already posted to the Shareholders.

By order of the Board of Directors, SHAMJI RANCHHOD, Secretary.

Bombay, 2nd October, 1899.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 7th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Church Gate Street, Fort, next to Messrs. Sugger and Co., the very valuable and new designed French-polished teak and blackwood household furniture, made by Madrasi Carpenters, consisting of drawing room, suites of sofas and chairs, cabinets, easy and light chairs, marble topped dressing and wash-hand tables, single and double bevelled mirror almirahs, wardrobes, clothes, presses, revolving and plain topped writing tables, reclining sofa, library, press, etc.

Catalogues will be published, and property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 7th inst., at 7 a.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the "Ridge," Malabar Hill, opposite the bungalow of the late Dr. K. N. Bahadurjee, a large collection of choice and rare plants, such as varieties of ferns, begonias, palms, roses, crotons, draceenas, fernhouse, etc., the property of E. SCHOKN, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the plants are on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 14th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 20, Love Lane, Mazagon, opposite to H. E. H. Khan's (2 minutes walk from Mazagon Tram Terminus) handsome open carved and plain blackwood household furniture, pictures, lamps, aviary with birds, handsome clocks, hand and foot sewing machine, a large collection of well-grown plants, such as roses, palms, crotons, orchids, draceenas, panases, laurels, cypresses, and a large variety of shrubs and flowering plants, etc., the property of the late W. Turner Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, 3 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 4th October, 1899.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 7th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong victoria in very good order.
1 second-hand strong glass fronted miniature brougham.
1 second-hand strong dog-cart in very good order.
1 bay arab, quiet in harness.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness and saddle.
The property of Captain R. SCOTT—
1 grey waler, 16 hands, quiet in saddle.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police, Messrs. BENNETT & co. will, on MONDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at the Fort Custom House—

A lot of confiscated arms and ammunition, consisting of rifles, guns, pistols, revolvers, empty and loaded cartridges, recappers, fuzes, Bengal lights, sulphur, sight protectors, knives, swords, daggers, powder flasks, air guns, Winchester rifles, D.-B. express rifle, muskets, &c., &c.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LARGE GARDEN.

On MONDAY, the 9th inst., at 7 a.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Wilderness Road, Malabar Hill, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, consisting of anthuriums, begonias, crotons, lilies, gold ferns, Ceylon palms, Poona standard roses, orchids, &c., &c. the property of Dr. W. H. QUICKE.

Catalogues will be published and the plants will be on view 2 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 11th, and THURSDAY, the 12th instant, at 1 p.m., each day, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture of the latest design and best workmanship, made to order by Wimbridge, Roberts, Mackenzie, and others, also English-made mahogany furniture, over mantle with mirror, very rich crockery and glassware, a set of very handsome brass engraved Benares made dessert service for 24 persons, a first-rate rosewood grand piano by Schiedmayer, Stuttgart, in excellent order, one mahogany full size slate Billiard table by John Roberts and Co., complete, very old China and Japanese flower vases and wall plates, rich Persian, Benares, and Jeypore carpets and rugs, very handsome large and small size marble clocks, striking half-hour and hour, model of "Pantheon" at Rome, rich Majolica, Satsuma, and Benares works, inlaid flower pots, rich Majolica ware, brass, iron and blackwood ware, spring bedsteads with horse hair mattresses, engravings and paintings, one sewing machine by Willcox and Gibbs, one large English cooking stove by Smith and Wellscood, two English-built light victorias, one on C-spring by Fulker Salisbury, with rubber tyres, and the other by Burlington Carriage Co., sets of silver mounted single harness by Dunnett, one powerful bay waler, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of R. A. BRANSON, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

N.B.—The plants will be sold on Tuesday, the 10th instant, at 7 a.m.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the executors of the late Dr. K. N. Bahadurjee, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at Deena Lodge, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany cottage piano by Bounty & Co., first-rate pictures and oleographs, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, one handsome strong glass-fronted miniature rubber-tyred office brougham, by Wingover, one handsome strong small-phaeton, rubber-tyred wheels, by Dykes of Calcutta, one handsome strong English-built victoria by Ival and Large, London, one English-built light canoe-shaped barouche by Kesterton, 2 powerful bay Australian horses, valuable medical books, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 28th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 9, Foreman's quarters, Karel, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture by Wimbridge, Rajwji Canji and others, glass and crockeryware, plateware, one mahogany sweet toned cottage piano by S. Rose and Co., Persian and Brussels carpets, China and Japanese flower vases, table ornaments, one Singer's sewing machine, English cooking stove, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of J. G. HOORMAN, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 4th October, 1899.

MESSRS. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., NO. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE of Good Will Stock-in-Trade of Confectionery and Bakery, Shop Goods, Furniture, &c., of James Pearse &co.

By order of the mortgagee in possession under the power of Sale reserved to him by an Indenture of mortgage dated the 5th day of September, 1896, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, the late Mr. Pallonjee Sorabjee Kapadia, deceased, the undermentioned property, at 2 p.m., on SATURDAY, the 7th day of October, 1899, on the premises :—

PARTICULARS.

All that the good will in the business of baker and confectioner, carried on in the name of James Pearse or James Pearse & Co., up to recently by the late Mr. Pallonjee Sorabjee Kapadia in the shop at No. 22, otherwise known as 73, Apollo Street, within the Fort of Bombay, and all outstanding debts and money that may be due to the said Pallonjee Sorabjee, and also all the stock-in-Trade, trade fixtures, furniture, plate, linen, China, bakery and the appurtenances thereto, as well as baking utensils and things in the said shop.

For further particulars and conditions of sale applications may be made to the undersigned, or to Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanjee, and Motiwal, mortgagee's Attorneys, at their office, situate at 14 K. Sirdar Gani, Hornimun Street, Fort, Bombay, where the mortgage deed can also be inspected.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 4th October, 1899.

LADIES' WEAR.—New Silk Windsor and Wide End Scarfs, plain colours, fancy Bandannas, Tartan Checks, etc., etc., from Re. 1-8. ready-made Ladies' Blouses, good styles, from Rs. 4-12 each. Linen Collars and Cuffs, straw Hats, extra quality, lined Satin, Rs. 5-8. All fresh goods. Early inspection invited.—ASQUITH AND LORD, Apollo Street.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

THE INDIAN EDITION of The New Premier Cycle Co.'s HELICAL TUBE BICYCLES can now be obtained, post free, on application to the Sole Agents,—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

EK DAM ? RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—The only Remedy known which cures Ringworm or Dhobie' Itch in one application. Per Bottle, As. 12. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to the SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

CHINA AND GLASS WARE.—Some exceedingly pretty designs in Dinner and Tea Sets just unpacked. Prices low. WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW and Co., Bombay.

FOR 1899.—New Year's Designs in French Cambrics now showing. Very Pretty and Stylish Patterns. Lowest Cash Prices. Per yard, Annas 12 : over 10 yards, Annas 11 only per yard. ASQUITH & LORD Apollo Street.

TO LET, as from 1st proximo, TOP FLOOR of 2, Green Street, Elphinstone Circle. Rent Rs. 200.

TO BE LET.—Furnished BUNGALOW at MATHERAN.—Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road.

HIGH CLASS PORTRAITURE, executed in the permanent PLATINOTYPE process, giving soft and pleasing effects. BROMIDE OPALS, artistically finished in water colour, monochrome or oils. ENLARGEMENTS successfully produced from old or faded Photographs, by RAJA DEEN DAYAL AND SONS, at their Art Photographic Salon, Bombay. For prices etc., apply to the MANAGER.

£2,000,000 POLICIES were issued by the STANDARD in 1898 being the largest amount in the History of the Company. —Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

SOCIABLE BICYCLE, Dunlop Tyred, for two ladies or lady and gentleman side by side. Rs. 550.—Apply to the BOMBAY ELECTRIC Co., 9, Medows Street, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

ROUND Ladies Revolving Ball Keyless Watches with Fancy Albert Chain, complete, Rs. 55 to 175 each. Warranted for 5 years.—STEFFENAUER and Co., 6, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas, Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OUR COMBINATION Dinner, Tea and Dessert set in Semi-Porcelain Brown "Forget me not" Pattern, Gold lines, original Rs. 27, Reduced to Rs. 2-, Marvel of Cheapness, SHROFF BROTHERS.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

VOICE from Madras.—C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Venegopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1893 :—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Battiwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. . . Battiwalla and Co.'s Cholerol is as effective in Cholera as Battiwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Battiwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Battiwalla and Co.'s Cholerol are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay, Discount to the Trade.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12 : Half-yearly Rs. 6 : Quarterly Rs. 3 : to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business 1 Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers.—In India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes to India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 3 Annas, Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-8-2 per case, at Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-9-2 per case, at Bandora.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Rs. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy) as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese Servants for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N.B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate, Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply to SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

INFLUENZA.—A certain, prompt and safe remedy is "Tamarind Cough Balsam." It relieves at once by dissolving the congealed phlegm and promoting expectoration. Re. 1 per bottle.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, Esplanade Road.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed, Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co. Ld., NEW DEPARTMENT.—Now on VIEW, Works by Great Artists, viz. :—Ross Bonheur, Meissonier, Leon Moran, Alma Tadema, Leighton, Dendy Sadler, Paton, etc., etc.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information, Revised and corrected up to date, Price, Rs. 5, with postage, Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.

THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

A sample of the Salt in Powder free to Members of the Medical profession on application to—

STANLEY OAKES, 13-2, Government Place, Calcutta.

Wholesale Agent in India for INGRAM & ROYLE, LD London, Liverpool and Bristol.

London, Liverpool and Bristol.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY, No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT BREACH CANDY ROAD OR GIRGAUM ROAD,

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 4th October, 1899, at 4 p.m, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Raghoba Nathoo Sinday, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Trimbuk Mahadoo and Narayan Trimbuck, the following landed property :—

All that piece or parcel of fasandari land or ground, with the dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate, lying, and being without the Fort of Bombay, within the sub-district of Bombay, in an cart called Katoriwady, belonging to Moolchand Shivlal, on the side of Breach Candy Road, or commonly called Girgaum Back Road, containing by admeasurement 95 4-9 square yards or thereabout, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 1373, and Street No. 24, and bounded on the east by the house of Govind Jagganath, on the west by the house of Bandar Bibi alias Ghadiale, on the north by the boundary of the said cart, and on the south by the public passage belonging to the cart.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the mortgagee's Solicitor, Mr. Balkrishna V. Kirtikar, at his Office, No. 10, Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 4th October, 1899.

THE ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA AS A LIBRARY OF

XII.-BIOGRAPHY.

THE GREAT NATIONAL DICTIONARY of Biography, edited by Leslie Stephen, has now reached its fifty-fourth volume and yet it is still incomplete. And it deals only with Englishmen. A dictionary of world biograhpy, on a similar scale, would easily run into a thousand volumes, and it would take a lifetime to read. And yet without a reference work of biography of some sort, to which one may refer, one cannot now-a-days pursue any extended line of reading. Besides all this, biography is the most fascinating part of history, and the lives of the world's great men altogether the most delightful kind of reading. The "Encyclopædia Britannica" is a library of biography in itself. The career of every famous man who ever lived is there to be found, graphically delineated, often by a brilliant master of the biographical art. It is the most complete and comprehensive dictionary of biography that exists, and one needs only to point out the various monographs by Macaulay and Morley, and Bryce and Seeley, and Dean Merivale and Goldwin Smith, to indicate the high character of its individual articles. If there were nothing in the Encyclopædia but its biographics it would be a valuable possession.

PROF. SEELEY. Napoleon.	DEAN BRADLEY. Arthur Penryn Stanley.
JOHN MORLEY. Danton, Burke.	SIR J. BATTY TUKE. Hippocrates.
GOLDWIN SMITH. Peel.	MISS A. M. CLERKE. Galileo, Laplace.
H. MORSE STEPHENS. Robespierre, Marat, Mirabeau.	OSCAR BROWNING. Cæsar, Goethe.
HON. JAMES BRYCE. Justinian, Theodora.	SIR GEO. REID. Turner.
SWINBURNE. Mary, Queen of Scots.	DEAN MERIVALE. Cato, Cicero.

The prices and terms upon which "The Times" Reprint of the "Encyclopædia Britannica" is offered to subscribers in India may be learned by application to the office in Calcutta, 5A, Dalhousie Square, or 53, Esplanade Road, Bombay. Specimen volumes may be examined at those addresses and orders booked.

FREE BY POST.—For the convenience of those who desire fuller information in regard to the "Encyclopædia Britannica" a pamphlet has been prepared, containing specimen pages and brief extracts from the work. This pamphlet will be sent, post free, upon application.

NOTE.—The 25 Volumes are delivered to subscribers carefully packed in a tin-lined case.

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"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

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P. J. BRAIZE, F.C.S.S., No. 6, Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Dated, 1st September, 1899.

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(ESTABLISHED 1886.)

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ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages deposit of title deeds).

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NOTE.—Under Section 37 of the Civil Procedure Code, and under Power of Attorney, Messrs. S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co., act as the recognised Agents of mofussil constituents, thus saving them the necessity of coming to Bombay to file and conduct their cases.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £300,000

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The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

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ROBT. R. ROSS, Acting Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 110,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

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SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD,

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WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. and O. S.N. Co.)
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Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 ; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that SERVANTS of VISITORS proceeding to MAHABLESHWUR and PANCHGANI, require to be provided with certificates in Form B.

2. Such servants are required to attend the Mahableshwur Civil Hospital, or the Dispensary at Panchgani, for Medical Inspection every morning between the hours of 7 and 9 A.M., for ten days after arrival.

3. Families of servants will be detained under observation for a period of ten days at Dhandegher or Machnitra Camps.

4. Forms of certificates are obtainable from the Deputy Commissioner of plague operations, Bombay, or from the Cantonment Magistrate or Chief Plague Authority, Poona Cantonment from the Superintendent Mahableshwur.

5. Those intending to visit Panchgani or Mahableswar, should communicate with the Superintendent at least seven days in advance, except in cases of sudden emergency, when the Superintendent should be communicated with by telegram.

D. C. DAVIDSON, Lt-Colonel, I.M.S.,
Chief Plague Authority, Mahableswar and Panchgani.
29th September, 1899.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the PARTNERSHIP heretofore subsisting between the late MR. MERWANJEE RUSTOMJEE DALAL; DADIBA MERWANJEE DALAL, JEHANGIR BYRAMJEE DALAL, PHIROZ SHAH MERWANJEE DADAL and JEHANGIR MERWANJEE DALAL as Brokers in Bombay, under the style or firm of MERWANJEE and BYRAMJEE, was this day DISSOLVED by lapse of time. All outstanding contracts will be settled by Messrs. MERWANJEE and SONS.

Bombay, 1st October, 1899.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that VIRBAIJI, widow of JEWANJI HORMUSJI GUZDAR, NOWROJI JEEWANJI GUZDAR, JEHANGIR JEEWANJI GUZDAR, NUSSERWANJI JEEWANJI GUZDAR, and KHARSEDJI JEEWANJI GUZDAR, the EXECUTRIX and EXECUTORS of the last WILL of JEEWANJI HORMUSJI GUZDAR, deceased, have contracted to SELL the undermentioned Property to our client HAJEE SABOO SEEDICK.

All persons having or claiming any estate, right, title or interest in the said property or having any claim in respect thereof or any part thereof by way of inheritance, sale, mortgage, gift, lease or otherwise howsoever, are required to make such claims known in writing to the undersigned, at their offices, in old Oriental Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise all such claims will be considered as waived and the purchase will be completed without reference thereto.

All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement 434 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 504, 505 and 506, new No. 2606, old Survey No. 36 and 37, new Survey No. 2890, together with the tenement or building standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 2532, Street No. 38 (Ragoonath Dadaji Street) and Street No. 115-117, situate on the East of Hornby Row, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the North by Ragoonath Dadaji Street (now called Jamsetji Street), on or towards the West by Hornby Row, on or towards the North by junction of Hornby Row and the said Ragoonath Dadaji Street, and on or towards the South by the property of one Pestonji Settna, and which premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Jeewanji Hormusji Guzdar.

Dated this 30th day of September 1899.

EDGELOW GULABCHAND & WADIA,
Attorneys for the Purchaser.

SACCHARIN.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Undersigned, as the authorised representatives of Messrs. FAHLBERG LIST and Co., inventors of "SACCHARIN" are the SOLE PROPRIETORS of the word "SACCHARIN" used as a TRADE MARK or TRADE DESCRIPTION in India on any substitute for Sugar or other class of Food stuffs, and have been using the same in India and the East, as such Trade Mark or Trade Description for 7 years past.

Whereas certain persons have been recently importing substitutes for Sugar bearing the word "Saccharin," "Zuckerin," Saccharin or colorable imitations of the same. The public are hereby warned against such fraudulent and colorable imitations, and notice is given that proceedings will be taken against any person hereafter so infringing the said Trade Mark.

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Sole Agents in the East for Messrs. FAHLBERG LIST & Co.
Saccharin House, 23 to 31 Apollo Street, Bombay.

NOTIFICATION.

SEALED TENDERS are hereby invited by the Diwan of Cochin for the SUPPLY of 1,80,000 (one hundred and eighty thousand) Indian maunds of Bombay SALT, for the use of the Cochin Sirkar during the year 1075 M. E.

2. Tenders will be received at the Huzur Cutcherry by the Secretary to the Diwan till the evening of MONDAY, the 23rd October, 1899, (8th Thabar 1075); and all tenders will be opened at 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, the 24th October, in the Huzur Cutcherry, in the presence of such of the parties as may be in attendance.

3. Each tender shall be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500, in cash or currency notes.

4. All tenders must be for the supply of Salt of the sample kept in the Salt Revenue Superintendent's Office, which the tenderers can see at any time on office days; and auction may, at the option of the Diwan, be held as soon as the tenders are opened. In the case of unsuccessful bidders or tenderers, their deposit will be returned immediately after the result is announced. In the case of successful parties, the deposits will be retained as security against default, until the further security required under clause 6 "infra" is furnished, and the agreement for the due fulfilment of the contract is entered into.

5. The agreement mentioned in the last preceding clause shall be executed within a week after the result is announced, either before the Diwan, or such officer as the Diwan may authorize in this behalf, on an 8 puthan stamp paper to be provided by the successful party.

6. Satisactory security either in cash or in Government of India Pro Notes to the extent of Rs. 5 (five) per hundred maunds will have to be furnished before the contract is entered into.

7. Any party who fails to execute the agreement shall forfeit his preliminary deposit of Rs. 500, and shall also be liable for any loss Sirkar may sustain in consequence of his default, but he shall not be entitled to any profit that may accrue from the resale of the contract.

8. The Salt must be delivered at the weighing shed of the Sirkar depot at the port of Maliipuram, from the beginning of November, and all delivery must be completed by the 15th of April, 1900.

9. All Salt not up to the sample, will be rejected.

10. The Superintendent of Salt Revenue shall decide whether any Salt delivered is up to the sample or not. In case of any dispute, an appeal shall lie to the Diwan, whose order shall be final.

11. The tenders shall specify, in words at length, the rate in rupees per hundred Indian maunds.

12. The Contractor will be furnished with a certificate under the seal and signature of the Diwan, specifying the quantity of Salt which he is authorized to procure for the use of the Sirkar.

13. On production of the above certificate at Bombay, the Contractor will be allowed to export free of duty, on payment of 3 pies per maund (which he will have to bear) as much Salt as he is authorized to procure.

14. The quantity of Salt exported from Bombay must be delivered at the Maliipuram depot without any deficiency; otherwise the Contractor shall pay to the Sirkar the full export duty prevailing at the time of import on such deficiency. No allowance for wastage will be made.

15. In regard to all Salt not up to the Sample, the Contractor shall pay to the Sirkar Rs. 3 per maund, minus the cost price according to Contract, and the Contractor shall be at liberty to sell such Salt at prices not less than the Sirkar rate.

16. After each shipment has been received, a certificate shall be granted, showing whether the whole quantity shipped has been received or not, and in the latter case, if the full duty that may prevail at the time of import has been collected upon the deficient quantity.

17. This certificate must be produced by the Contractor before the Bombay authorities within two months of the shipment.

18. The contract price will be paid as each shipment is delivered and the bags returned.

19. Tenders to be addressed to the Diwan of Cochin, and to be superscribed "Tender for the supply of Salt."

P. RAJAGOPALA CHARI,
Diwan.
Office of the Divan of Cochin Camp, Trichur, 26th September, 1899, (11th Kanni, 1075).

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	Gold.	Silver.	Steel & Nickel.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
With Turnpin Side	50	28	16
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Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 51m. Sun sets, 5h. 46m. High water, 10-51m., 11-17a. Low water, 4-34m., 4-45a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.
Berar Manufacturing Company, Dalal Street, 3-30 p.m.
Bombay Chamber of Commerce, general meeting, 4-30 p.m.
Arrival of R. I. M. S. Clive.
Mission, Catholic Cathedral, Bhuleswur; Sermon: "God justified."

D. E. ALLBLESS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated at the Dhunjeebhoy Edaljee Allbless Charitable Dispensary during the month of September 1899 was 537.

CHIEF TRANSLATOR, HIGH COURT.—Mr. Dossabhoy Bejonjee Motiwalla has been appointed to act as Chief Translator of the High Court, during the absence of Mr. Muncherjee Bamonjee Cagrat, who has proceeded on three months' privilege leave.

MEHER CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of September 1899, was 5,812, the daily average being 193. New admissions 1,021: Parsees 740, Hindoos 2,696, Mahomedans 1,979; and Christians 397, and 55 children were vaccinated thismonth.

A MILL-HAND STRIKE.—One hundred and forty-four operatives of the Queen Mill, at DeLisle Road, went on strike at noon on Monday, owing to a new method of tubing having been introduced in the spinning department, which they allege, would likely reduce their earnings to some extent. The strikers were orderly throughout the day and have not yet resumed work.

ROBBING A MILITARY OFFICER.—Lieutenant Menzies of the Indian Staff Corps, who resides at Colaba, has reported to the police the theft of a despatch-box, containing one currency note for Rs. 10 and Rs. 15 in cash and two small bags, in all property collectively valued at Rs. 45, from his bungalow, during the night of the 1st instant. The complainant's commission was also in the despatch-box.

DESPATCH OF A FURTHER LOT OF FAMINE REFUGEES FROM BOMBAY.—Yesterday morning a further batch of famine-stricken people, consisting of 124 males, 90 females, 140 children and 49 infants, making a total of 104, was despatched to Kathiawar by the steam-ship Cavery. The refugees were collected by the police in the usual manner, and escorted to the Prince's Dock, where they were embarked on the Cavery, after a medical examination.

DROWNED WHILE DRAWING WATER FROM A WELL.—On Monday evening Anundee, a Hindu widow, aged forty-five years, residing with her son, in an oart at Mahim, went to draw water out of a well at the back of her house. Shortly afterwards a splash was heard, and on her son going to the well, he noticed his mother struggling in the water. An alarm was raised and the police went to the spot. Two persons were sent down in the well and the woman was hauled up, life being extinct. At an inquest held by Mr. Turner, the Coroner, a verdict of accidental death was recorded.

ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF OPIUM.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Bartley charged Karim Mian, a Mahomedan, with having in his possession ten tolas of *chandul*, a preparation of opium. It appeared that the police went to accused's house in connection with a theft, and while conducting his search the *chandul* was found. The accused stated that there were only three tolas of opium in the preparation, the rest being made up of other ingredients. The accused was convicted and fined Rs. 30, with an alternative of 15 days' rigorous imprisonment.

EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL ENDOWMENT FUND.—The half yearly statement of accounts of this fund shows the receipts under the head of account No. 1 for the period ended 30th June were Rs. 9,139-8 and the expenditure Rs. 2,914-14, leaving a balance of Rs. 214-10. The accounts for the Khandalla Convalescent Home show that Rs. 9,031-8 were received during the half year and the expenditure was Rs. 8,800-11, leaving an excess of income amounting to Rs. 170-13, etc., After payment of contractors, interest on loan &c., there is a balance in the bank to the credit of the new wing (children's ward) of Rs. 240-2-7.

CHARGE OF DEFAMATION.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. E. W. P. Donaghue, an Irishman in charge of the bar, known as "the British Empire," owned by Messrs. Meskin and Co., filed an information against Mr. E. C. O'Brien, charging him with defamation. The informant stated that the accused was well aware that he was Messrs. Meakin and Co.'s agent in Bombay, notwithstanding he had described him as a barman and otherwise lowered him in the estimation of his employers by character-ising as a fraud the purchase of a cabriolet and horse from Mrs. Ellen Atkins for Rs. 525. Summons was granted and made returnable on the 28th instant.

DROWNED IN A WELL.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry yesterday, at Chandanwady, regarding the death of Raghoo Goodkia, a Hindu, aged twenty-five years. The deceased was a servant to a Gowlee and lived in his master's stables at Chandanwady. About 3 o'clock this morning, Raghoo cleaned the stables and then went to a well in the compound to wash his hands and feet. After washing his hands, he got on to the parapet wall of the well to draw some water to wash his feet and as he was drawing a bucket full of water, he lost his balance and fell into the well. One Visram Govind, a servant employed in the next stable, seeing the accident, raised an alarm. Deceased was hauled up, life being extinct. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

KILLED BY A ROCK.—On Monday morning Pandoo Vithal, a Hindoo lad, aged sixteen years, in company of his father, a coal labourer, went to Mallet Bunder in search of work. The father secured employment for the day there, but the son had to return home at Bapty Road. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon, Pandoo, in company of some neighbours went to the beach at the Kennedy Sea Face to collect some shells. Subsequently Pandoo was walking along the beach with a basket containing the shells, when his foot slipped on a rock, and he fell flat on the face. His head was fractured and he was killed on the spot. The police were informed and they had the body removed to the morgue. Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry yesterday, at the morgue, when the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

FATAL FALL FROM A VERANDAH.—An inquiry was held, yesterday, at Kawa-ji Patel Tank Road, by Mr. Turner, the Coroner, on the body of Munchee, a Hindu girl, aged five years and a half. The deceased was the daughter of a blacksmith and resided with her parents on the third storey of a house in the above locality. On Monday the 25th ultimo the mother was engaged in some household work and deceased was playing on the verandah. Suddenly the mother heard the noise of a fall in the verandah, and on turning round saw that two of the bars of the railing on the verandah were missing and her daughter had disappeared. She ran into the verandah and on looking out, saw the girl lying in the gully below. She ran downstairs and picked up the deceased who was unconscious and bleeding from nose and mouth. A native medical practitioner was summoned and he treated the girl, who grew worse and died on Monday afternoon. The jury brought in a verdict of accidental death.

A DISHONEST POSTMAN.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Inspector Coxen charged Makund Sambhaji, a delivery peon, employed in the Prince's Dock branch Post Office, with criminal misappropriation of ten rupees which were sent by one Kondee Dhondi to his brother Shripatti, at Khandalla. Mr Velinker, pleader, defended the accused. Mr. Ardeshir D. Lalkaka, Inspector in the Postal Department, stated that on account of a defect in the address of the money order the money was returned from Khandalla to Bombay to be paid back to the sender. The accused was given the ten rupees to pay to Kondi, and he returned a voucher to the office purporting to have been signed by "Kondi Dhondi by the hand of Ramji." On Kondi making a formal complaint to the Post Office, the fraud was detected. The accused was convicted and sentenced to six months' hard labour and to pay a fine of Rs. 50, in default to undergo a further term of one month's rigorous imprisonment. Rs. 10 were awarded to Kondi out of the fine, if recovered.

TO SAVE THE STARVING CATTLE.—A large and influential gathering of the Cutchi merchants of Mandvi Bunder was held on Monday night, to witness a performance of "Jayraj" at the Gaiety Theatre, in aid of the fund for providing fodder for the starving cattle of Cutch, Bhadreshwar. The occasion was also taken to give an address of honor to the Proprietor and the Manager, Messrs. Chotalal Mulchand and Dayashankar Vasanji, for their generous donation. Prominent among those present were Rao Bahadoor Vasanji Khimji, Messrs. Allimshamohomed Nensi Peroomahomed, Mulji Devji Vedast, barrister; Maganlal Dalpatram Khakhar, Keshowji Devkaran, Keshowji Kaverji Joshi, Mulji Monji, Jagjivan Gilabhoy and others, Rao Bahadur Vasanji Khimji presided. Mr. Jagjivan Gilabhoy explained the object of the meeting and an address was read thanking Messrs. Chotalal and Dayashankar the proprietors of the Natak Mandali, for their services in aid of charity. Rao Bahadur Vasanji said that the Cutchis were always ready to lend a helping hand in the cause of charity and he was glad to see that they had come forward with their usual generosity to save the cattle starving in their native country through famine. He also appealed to all present to take advantage of Professor Haffkine's anti-plague prophylactic. He congratulated the proprietors of the theatre on their generosity and presented to them a rich shawl. The play was thereafter performed.

FEAR OF CASTE DRIVING TO SUICIDE.—A Coroner's inquiry was held, yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, touching the death of Bhagee, a Hindu woman, aged forty years. The deceased was the wife of a shoe-maker and resided with her husband at 1st Marine Lane. She had nine children, three of whom are now living. On Saturday last, the wife of her youngest son, who had returned to Bombay from Aden only on the previous day, ran away from home, and although a search was made she was nowhere to be found. She was only eleven years of age and her disappearance on the day after the return of her husband from Aden, aroused suspicion in the minds of the neighbours. The deceased said that she would be disgraced by her caste and consequently she was very sad and gloomy. On Sunday night she refused to take her food and went to bed about 9 o'clock. About 3 o'clock on the following morning, the husband was aroused by hearing the deceased breathing very heavily. He tried to awake her and found her unconscious. The husband informed the police and the latter removed her to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital. On admission into the Hospital Bhagee was found to be suffering from opium poisoning. She never regained consciousness and died on the following evening. The evidence of the licensed vender of opium at Chira Bazaar went to show that Bhagee had on the previous day purchased three annas worth of opium from the shop. A verdict of suicide was returned by the jury.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. MR. JUSTICE CANDY.)

CLAIM RELATING TO A MARRIAGE BENEFIT FUND.

ADARJEE HORMUSJEE VS. BAI MANEKBAI, WIDOW.

THIS was a reference from Mr. B. E. Modi, Judge of the Small Causes Court at Surat, under section 617 of the Civil Procedure Code. Mr. L. A. Shah, *amicus curiae*, appeared for Adarjee, the plaintiff; and Mr. H. C. Coyajee, *amicus curiae*, appeared for Bai Manekbai, widow of Merwanjee Byramjee Sodawaterwalla, the defendant.

The facts of the case are as follows:—The plaintiff sued to recover from the defendant Rs. 99-12-0 damages for breach of the agreement entered into between them. The agreement runs as follows:—

"The names of my two daughters by name Perozbai aged 10, sixteen years, and Jaili, aged eight years, have been enrolled on the seventh, 7th June 1895, in the marriage benefit fund, styled the Family Provident Society, and the certificates thereof are Nos. A303, B148, C114, and Nos. A302, B147, C113. You have remitted from your own pocket your own Rs. 57, being the amount of the entrance fee and monthly call and other expenses for the benefit of these my daughters, and you have also undertaken to pay every monthly instalment in future. I therefore nominated you guardian of my daughters. In order that I may compensate you for the money you have paid as above for the enrolment of the names of my daughters, and for the payments you may thus make from the commencement to the end, we have, of our free will and consent, agreed between us that when the marriages of my daughters have taken place and money is received from the above Fund, you yourself are to appropriate as your profit one half of whatever sum may be received, and pay the remaining one half to me. The guardianship has been conferred on you. But, (may God forbid) in case you should die before money is received from the marriage benefit fund, I shall, under those circumstances, appoint your legal representative as the guardian or contributor to the Fund on behalf of my daughters, and cause his name to be entered. In case I perform the marriages of my daughters before the expiry of the period fixed by the rules of the Fund in which the names of my daughters have been enrolled, so that the benefit provided by the rules of the Fund is forfeited, and the money paid by you is lost, I hold myself responsible to you for the money paid by you, and I shall pay you up the amount that you may have paid, with interest at Rs. 2 per cent., that is, thirty-two annas per mensem. In case your money should be lost by natural causes I am not responsible for it. I shall perform the marriages of my daughters when you will tell me. In case I do not perform the marriage within one month after the intimation given by you, you are to deduct in the first instance all your expenses from the beginning to the end out of the money which may be received from the above mentioned Fund, and the balance that may remain after you have recouped yourself for your expenses shall be divided in equal shares between us." The plaintiff alleged that he paid to the Company Rs. 124-8-0 on beh lf of Perozbai and stopped making further payments to the defendant and refused to perform the marriage of Perozbai and calling upon the plaintiff in writing to withdraw her name from the Company's register. The plaintiff further alleged that defendant was bound to celebrate the marriage of Perozbai when called upon by the plaintiff to do so; that she was accordingly called upon in September 1898, and often afterwards. Of the sum of Rs. 124-8-0 paid by the plaintiff to the Company he gave credit to the defendant for Rs. 23-8-0 in connection with the agreement about the other girl Jaili and remitted Rs. 14-4-0. The defendant did not admit payment by plaintiff of Rs. 124-8-0, denied that the plaintiff gave intimation to the defendant to celebrate the marriage and alleged that the betrothal of Perozbai was broken off by the bridegroom's party. The question raised by the Small Cause Court Judge was, whether under the circumstances the plaintiff is entitled under the terms of the agreement to recover damages as claimed by him. The Small Cause Court Judge's opinion was in the negative and against plaintiff.

The Chief Justice, in giving the court's judgment on the reference, said:—Treating this case as put before us, viz., a claim for damages on account of breach of contract, we are of opinion that plaintiff cannot succeed. The letter No. 12 does not constitute a breach of contract; under clause 5 of the agreement, it was open to plaintiff to continue the payments to the fund, and when the girl is married, to seek to recover what is due to him under that clause. He has no cause of action to recover the payments which he has already made to the fund.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE RUSSELL.)

AN ADMINISTRATION SUIT.

CHANANBAI WIDOW AND ANOTHER VS. MITHIBAI WIDOW AND OTHERS.

THIS was an administration suit, the parties concerned being the surviving heirs of one Shah Mahomed Sheroo, who died possessed of several immovable properties of considerable value in Nagdevi Street. He also possessed considerable movable property. On his death the 1st and the 5th defendants took possession of the whole of the immovable and movable property of the deceased and ever since they had been in receipt of the rents, income and profits thereof to the entire exclusion of the plaintiffs. Two of the defendants being minors under the age of eighteen years, the court appointed Mr. F. H. Bell to be the guardian *ad litem* by an order of the 19th August last. The plaintiffs filed the above suit, praying that the defendants might be directed to make a full and complete disclosure and discovery of the property and assets left by the deceased. The matter being agreed to between the parties came up for a consent decree, when Mr. Rustom D. Nanabhoy, instructed by Messrs. Framjee and Dinshaw, appeared for the defendants. Mr. Macpherson being engaged in another court, Mr. Wadia read the affidavit of the 5th defendant, Gulam Mahomed, upon which his Lordship concluded, that a consent decree would be beneficial for the interests of the minors in the suit as the deceased had mortgaged and encumbered in his life time almost all the immovable properties, and there were several Small Cause Court decrees against him still remaining unsatisfied. If the suit were proceeded with, heavy costs would be incurred, and very little would be left for the heirs, including the minors. The terms of the consent decree were that the defendants do pay to the plaintiffs' solicitors, Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, and Dinsha the sum of Rs. 3,350 in full satisfaction of all their claims against the estates of the deceased and against the defendants on or before the 18th inst; and until so paid, the amount should be a charge on the properties. Also that the 5th defendant Gulam Mahomed be appointed receiver (without security or remuneration) of the entire estate of the deceased; and that the plaintiffs should, after payment to them of the amount mentioned, vacate the house belonging to the estate of the deceased situated at Nagdevi Street, now occupied by them, Gulam Mahomed, as such receiver, paying the mortgagee such sum as might be due to him by the plaintiff for rent. Each party to bear his own costs.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops, of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 13, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON TUESDAY, THE 3RD OF OCTOBER, 1899.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calico standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.

2. The 3rd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 14 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature inshade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature inshade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·873	SE	2	104·1	64·6	37	...	5·49	−11·37
Sirsa	29·858	SE	3	105·3	71·2	24	...	2·21	−10·29
Delhi	29·873	S	2	100·7	72·1	47	...	11·15	−16·06
Agra	29·868	SW	3	103·0	73·9	38	...	21·83	−5·12
Cawnpore	29·863	Calm	1	99·4	65·0	63	...	43·34	...
Allahabad	29·911	Calm	1	97·1	64·9	70	...	38·32	+3·33
Jhansi	29·901	WSW	7	103·3	75·1	41	...	25·41	−8·63
Jacobabad	29·911	NW	7	106·4	69·1	55	...	0·00	−2·73
Karachi	29·929	Calm	6	91·4	70·2	79	...	0·09	−5·99
Jeypore	29·915	Calm	2	103·2	70·1	43	...	10·26	−15·49
Ajmere	29·926	Calm	3	101·9	72·1	41	...	2·84	−10·95
Deesa	29·913	S	5	103·6	75·0	39	...	1·15	−24·43
Ahmedabad	29·917	Calm	0	101·2	72·1	57	...	5·05	...
Bhuj	29·949	W	9	103·3	71·4	65	...	5·05	−22·40
Jamnagar	29·948	WSW	15	94·3	74·7	78	...	2·58	...
Rajkot	29·946	NW	7	103·9	72·3	80	...	7·35	−20·10
Bhawnagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Para	29·919	N	8	102·6	76·8	49	...	5·68	...
Veraval	29·909	NNW	7	83·5	71·8	83	...	4·91	...
Neemuch	29·922	NE	5	102·0	72·0	31	...	10·86	−19·28
Indore	29·918	SE	1	97·6	68·6	29	...	15·01	−16·95
Saugor	29·937	S	4	96·8	71·1	42	...	22·55	−22·02
Jubulpore	29·963	S	0	95·0	62·3	61	...	33·88	−21·36
Hoshangabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khandwa	29·978	NW	0	96·6	67·2	73	...	21·97	−30·43
Raipur	29·911	SW	4	101·2	72·1	28	...	8·07	−21·88
Nagpur	29·939	Calm	1	99·4	69·6	17	...	23·61	−32·05
Amraoti	29·963	Calm	1	100·2	70·6	29	...	19·41	−31·91
Akola	29·951	NNE	1	101·3	71·8	50	...	12·37	−19·29
Wardha	29·956	Calm	4	101·8	67·8	38	...	10·56	−21·08
Surat	29·924	Calm	4	101·2	75·0	79	...	18·47	−26·30
Malegaon	29·923	WNW	4	102·3	69·7	39	...	7·12	−15·83
Bombay	29·949	WNW	7	97·5	67·9	81	...	34·25	−36·03
Poona	29·954	WNW	7	97·5	67·9	81	...	10·06	−10·75
Ahmednagar	...	SE	3	95·9	63·4	22	...	9·23	...
Aurangabad	...	ESE	...	93·1	68·7	38	...	10·60	...
Sholapur	29·966	SW	8	97·2	69·7	36	...	11·30	−13·77
Ratnagiri	29·936	Calm	4	85·4	75·2	86	...	50·0	−55·51
Belgaum	29·916	Calm	1	87·3	64·4	86	...	42·20	−13·03
Goa	29·946	SW	6	83·0	74·4	86	...	48·25	...
Karwar	29·939	W	2	84·2	73·0	84	...	58·78	−56·46
Mangalore	29·945	Calm	1	84·8	75·4	86	...	68·31	−34·07
Calicut	29·933	Calm	2	88·7	75·3	86	...	62·71	−29·56
Cochin	29·951	W	4	90·3	76·1	86	0·06	89·15	−27·14
Bangalore	29·942	SSE	6	86·3	66·8	81	...	15·00	−4·68
Secunderabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	29·933	Calm	1	94·8	68·0	63	...	14·64	−11·58
Masulipatam	29·937	Calm	4	91·8	72·0	71	...	17·43	−7·12
Bellary	29·918	SE	5	95·2	74·2	46	...	10·74	−0·44
Cuddapah	29·910	NE	L	99·2	77·9	72	...	9·83	−10·80
Madras	29·934	SSE	5	91·0	80·0	79	...	13·1	−2·20
Coimbatore	29·911	SW	2	90·9	73·1	80	0·10	2·32	−2·94
Trichinopoly	29·924	Calm	5	93·1	76·8	75	...	5·53	−6·37
Negapatam	29·917	SW	2	94·0	78·4	73	...	6·12	−5·21
Colombo	29·943	SSW	8	90·3	74·3	70	...	12·46	−10·42
Aden	29·934	ESE	21	87·3	81·3	62	...	0·02	−0·41

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L, Light, M., Moderate, F., Fresh, S., Strong, H., Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall:—J. J. H., 0·00 (35·40); G. T. H., 0·00 (36·32); St. G. H., 0·00 (37·09); C. P., 0·00 (34·25).

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk rise at Saugor and Madras, the pressure has changed by small amounts elsewhere. The distribution is very irregular and the readings are remarkably uniform over the greater part of the country.

Winds are very variable in direction, and the force has been moderate to light.

The maximum temperature is above the mean of the season in almost all districts, and the minimum 3° to 4° at Ajmere, Neemuch and Madras. The highest temperature in the shade was 106° at Deesa and Jacobabad, and the lowest 62° at Jubulpore.

Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are cloudy to overcast at Cochin, Masulipatam, Madras, Coimbatore and Negapatam.

Rain, amounting to 0·10 cents, has fallen at Coimbatore and 0·06 at Cochin.

Pressure is abnormally high over the whole country, more particularly in Berar, the Central and North-West Provinces and at Indore, Khandwa, Masulipatam, Madras, Ratnagiri and Karachi, where it exceeds a tenth. The weather will hence probably remain fine and settled over the whole country. Light local scattered rain is probable on the Malabar Coast and in the Madras Presidency.

H. WHITBY SMITH,
Officiating Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, OCT. 3.

Tuesday:—Pressure has been steady in Burma and has risen slightly to briskly in India. The depression in the Bay has apparently filled up this morning and is uniform over the Indian region, and its distribution is characteristic of the October transition period. Showers are reported from Burma and East Bengal, but practically no rain has fallen in other parts of the country. Mean temperatures are in excess in all Provinces except Assam, Bengal, Behar and Sind, the excess is chiefly shown in the day temperatures; the night temperatures being all below the normal in Behar, Chota Nagpur, the N. W. and Central Provinces, Sind, Central India, Berar and the Bombay Deccan.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 2nd October, 1899.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	inches 29·881
Temperature of the Air	degrees 81·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	... 78·1
Dew Point	... 76·8
Relative humidity of Air	... ·846
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	... 0·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees 86·7
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	... 75·8
General Directions of wind*	...NNW, NNE, ENE, WNW, NNW, NW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles 185
Fall of Rain	... 0·03
Total fall during the month	... 0·00
" year	... 35·90
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m., of 3rd Oct.	... 0·00

*From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT.—OCTOBER 2.

10 p.m.	81·3

TUESDAY.—OCTOBER 3.

6 a.m.	79·4
10 a.m.	81·6
2 p.m.

A PARSI MEDICAL GENTLEMAN in Large Practice, and much Travelled in EUROPE, INDIA, CHINA, and JAPAN, wishes to ACCOMPANY any INVALID GENTLEMAN or PARTY to EUROPE.

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TUNING.—The well-being and durability of a piano depending in a great degree on the regularity of tuning by qualified tuners, MARCKS and Co., Ld. have made special arrangements this season for the continual stay, at Poona, of a thoroughly competent man. Special attention is invited to the fact that Marcks and Co., Ld., possess special facilities for undertaking large repairs to pianos that have been years in use. They are able to restore them to a condition almost as good as new.

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TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to its advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to, cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it deserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public, which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general.

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,
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INDIAN INDUSTRY.
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette"
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Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 3.

A further fall of 15-16 per cent. brought the price of Consols in London down to 103 yesterday. French Rentes remained at 100 1-2; but Paris Exchange on London advanced 1 centime, to 25·28 1-2fcs. Indian Sterling Loan declined 1 per cent. to 111; and 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities, 5-8 per cent, to £63 3-8. Rates of Discount were higher, at 4 1-2 per cent. on Short London Bills at 3 months' sight, and 4 3-4 per cent. on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s. 3 7-8d. Bar Silver was 1-16d. lower, at 27 15-16d. per oz.; and in New York 1-8 cent, at 58 5-8 cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London 5-8 cent. higher, at 4·85 3-8 dollars.

Guzerat Yellow Rapeseed was quoted at 41s. per 416 lbs., October-November shipment, to Antwerp, buyers via the Canal, market firm; Cawnpore Yellow Rapeseed at 39 3-4s., same shipment, to the same port, sellers via the Canal, in a firm market; Brown Rapeseed at 38 1-2s, same shipment, to the same port, sellers via the Canal, market firm.

An extra allotment of Indian Council Bills was made in London yesterday, amounting to Rs. 4,00,000 on Calcutta, at 1s. 4 1-8d.; also one of Telegraphic Transfers, amounting to Rs. 13,00,000 on Calcutta, at 1s. 4 5-32d.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady yesterday, Surats quiet, Arrivals excited. Spot Mid.-Americans advanced 1-32d.; in East Indians, Bengal were 1-8d. higher, and other descriptions 1-16d.; American Arrivals were quoted in the extreme at 3 7-8d. for October delivery, and 3 53-64d. for February-March. The day's Sales were 8,000 bales, and the Imports also 8,000 bales. The Manchester Market was firm.

In New York, Ready Mid-Uplands advanced 5-16 cent yesterday, to 7 3-16 cents per lb.; Futures were quoted at 7·17 cents for January, and 7·28 cents for April. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports for the past 4 days amounted to 151,000 bales.

The local Cotton Market has been strong in tone to-day, with a small business passing, amounting to some 3,125 bales. Forward quotations were given at Rs. 213 per candy for "Good" Broach, March delivery; Rs. 167 for "Fully Good" Bengal for January; and Rs. 188 for Good" Bhownugger, for May.

Wheat and Seeds.—Prices have advanced 2ans. all round.

The Receipts of produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	517	bales.
Wheat	5,170	cwts.
Linseed	2,910	,,
Rapeseed	2,840	,,
Gingellyseed	1,100	,,
Poppyseed	1,889	,,
Castorseed	1,844	,,
Rice	79,181	,,

Freights are firm. Sellers ask 20s. for October-November shipment.

Exchange opened firm at 1s 4 3-32 to 1-8d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 4 1-8, for Demand, and 1s. 4 3-8 l. for three months' Sight credits. Merchants' Bills continued scarce; and the enquiry for Bank remittance was small. Some Bank Wire was reported to have changed hands at 1s. 4 1-8d. Rates closed as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 4 1-8d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 1-8d. ,,
Credits 3 months' Sight	1s. 4 3-8d. ,,
Francs	172 ,,

Government Paper.—There has been a very weak tone in the market, with a further fall in prices, which are expected to go still lower. For Account, 91 3-8 was quoted, for 3 1-2 per Cents.; and for Threes, 83 to 84 nominal. It is rumoured in the market that the Home Government contemplate a new issue of Consols for about 37 crores.

Shares.—China mills are Rs. 10 lower, and beyond this there has been no change in prices; the market is dull.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s s Singora 1,122 tons, Captain J Bell, will sail to-day, for Tuticorin, in ballast.

The H M S Melpomene, Captain John Denison, sailed on Monday, for Persian Gulf.

The City Line s s City of Venice, 2,229 tons, Captain F Snow, will sail to-day, for Karachi, with the same bottom cargo.

The s s Peshawar, 2,202 tons, Captain A Macallister, cleared yesterday, for Singapore, with a general cargo, and three deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's s s Naddea, 1,941 tons, Captain C Willis, sailed yesterday, for Zanzibar, &c, via Karachi, with a general cargo, and Mr T B Wadia as a passenger.

The B I S N Co's s s Kola, 497 tons, Captain J A Robertson, sailed yesterday, for Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr Varcher, Mrs Asabai, Mrs Hoorbai, Mr Hassam, and 163 deck.

The s s Hermod, 830 tons, Captain N Nielsen, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Rangoon, (19th September) via Colombo, with a cargo of timber. During the voyage she experienced strong weather from Rangoon to the south of the Andamans and then fine.

The B I S N Co's s s Dumra, 762 tons, Captain E C Russell, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Karachi, (30th September) via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr S Playfair, Lieut Goodwin, Lieut. Stirling, 5 men, 2 A. and 1 horse, and 677 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
3	Dumra s	Russell	Karachi, Sept. 30.
	Hermod s	Nielsen	Rangoon, Sept. 19.
	R. I. M. S. Clive..	Beaumont ...	Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
2	H. M. S. Melpomene	Denison	Persian Gulf.
3	Aloola s	Ritchie	Tuticorin.
	Nuddea s	Willis	Zanzibar, &c.
	Peshawar s	Macallister ...	Singapore.
	Kola s	Robertson ...	Kurrachee, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Singora, Bell, for Tuticorin.
,, City of Venice, Snow, for Kurrachee.
,, Pekin, Hayward, for Shanghai.

The steamer Bengal for China, &c., entered for loading yesterday.

DAILY IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 3.

From Glasgow.
Dalmatia s—101 cases whisky, D Dadabhoy.
From Liverpool.
Dalmatia s—56 cases stationery, Akberally Essoofally.
Clan Macleod s—500 cases chemicals, Cursondas Nathoo and Co.
From London.
Massilia s—54 cases wine, Coutt and Co; 8 cases medicine, Killa Lowjee and Co; 2 cases writing paper, Hustonally Adoolally; 40 cases whisky, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy; 27 cases medicine, Heerjee Mooljee and Co; 7 cases glassware, 8 cases medicine, Vallubjee Bhioca and Co; 38 cases wine, M P Baria.
From Hamburg.
Stolzenfels s—2 hogsheads rectified spirit, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
From Charente.
Massilia s—50 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 3.

For Liverpool.
Clan Ranald s—50 bales wool, Noor Mahomed Abdoola; 28 bales wool, Harjee Mamied; 6 bales silk waste, L Nanabhoy; 25 bales wool, T Chimandas.
Dalmatia s—99 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co; 48 bales wool, Forbes Forbes and Co; 19 bales wool, Dhungraj Ghellaram; 72 bales wool, and 28 bales goat pair, H O H Hassam.
For London.
Massilia s—10 cwt Indian rubber, Amerchand Ganjee; 30 cwt mother-of-pearl shells, Ebram Parsis and Co; 100 bales hemp, John L Kersten and Co; 30 bales hemp, Kiddi Meerye and Co; 4 bales woollen carpets, 7 packages merchandise, S J Tellery and Co; 98 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 23 cwt fishmaws, Hassam Alloo and Co; 7 bales hides, A H Kasam.
Clydesdale s—48 bales skins, Hustonjee Muncherjee Kooka; 19 bales skins, H E Gool Mahomed; 63 cwt orchella weed, Jeram Tejpal.
For Glasgow.
Dalmatia s—1,000 cwt bone meal, Mootjee Jamall.
For Marseilles.
Dalmatia s—1,325 cwt mowrasseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 15 cwt teasseed, and 625 cwt mowrasseed, Ralli Brothers.
For Genoa.
Singapore s—50 tons old iron, K B Farekh; 3,929 cwt rapeseed E D Sassoon and Co.
For New York.
Dalmatia s—9 packages merchandise, K K Homiyar; 7 bales woollen carpets, S J Tellery and Co.
For Hongkong.
Bormida s—100 bales twist, Talati and Co; 56 cwt sharkfins, M Mooraj; 45 cwt fishmaws, and 80 cwt sharkfins, R Dhunjee and Co; 30 cwt sharkfins, P F Talati; 90 cwt byabole, Rawjee Goorjee; 90 cwt byabole, Abdool R Ebuloo.
Pekin s—200 bales twist, N B Mody and Co.
Bengal s—51 cases opium, P and O Company.
For Shanghai.
Pekin s—300 bales twist, Talati and Co; 50 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co.
For Yokohama.
Pekin s—7 1-2 cwt ivory, F Khoteehand.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is two rupees. The announcement must be authenticated.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

RAY—September 21, at "The Willows," Simla, the wife of Jas. C. Ray, of a daughter.
SCOTT-OLDFIELD—September 26, at Lahore, the wife of Mr. H. L. Scott-Oldfield, Amritsar, of a son.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1899.

The price of Consols is falling. For the second time in a few days, it fell one per cent yesterday. This is attributed to an impression that an issue of a loan of £25,000,000 is impending. It can scarcely be thought that the estimate is excessive, seeing that an army of 50,000 men will have to operate on vast plateaus, seven thousand feet high, with flat-topped mountains, seven and even eight thousand feet high, diversifying the illimitable surface. The Transvaal is two-thirds the size of France, and the Orange Free State as large as England. Both territories being practically roadless, the provisioning of a large force will be a work not only of considerable cost, but of great difficulty. The railways on the utilisation of which the War Office appeared to have counted—until recently—run for hundreds of miles parallel to the frontiers of either State. It is now seen that railways that can be cut at almost any point by raiders from hostile territory, who can choose their own time and place to strike, have but a precarious existence. We can, therefore, understand what is meant when the well-informed London correspondent of our Allahabad contemporary telegraphs that it is now beginning to be recognised that we have entered—with a light heart—on what will be a "very costly and possibly a very protracted business." Consols fall, and the Bank of England puts up its rate. A Privy Council will be held by Her Majesty on Saturday—a formality which necessarily precedes the summoning of Parliament to meet probably on the 17th instant. The Reserves will be called out, some millions will be voted, and everything will be in order. Who would have supposed six months ago that a difference of opinion between Mr. Chamberlain and President Kruger would render it necessary to unhorse the London omnibuses for service on the sour veld of the Transvaal plateau? How long will those unsalted horses survive the ordeal? We partly may infer that, when competent military authorities in India calculate that the horses of the cavalry now on their way to South Africa will have fallen victims to climate and the tsetse fly three weeks after entering on the campaign. But then it was expected that, within those twenty-one days, the Boer Mounted Infantry will have been disposed of. We shall see how that will be.

Having supported from its first inception the legislation known as The Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act of 1879, we cordially welcome the application of its underlying principle, contemplated in the Bill just introduced in the Imperial Legislative Council, to give similar protection to the agriculturists of the Punjab. Like the Bill for the amendment of the law affecting the Bombay Municipalities in the Districts, the Bill which Mr. Rivaz has introduced has been many years in incubation. Even now its consideration is adjourned until the Government returns to Simla next hot weather, a period of six months, to give every interest an opportunity of criticising its provisions and suggesting amendments. In 1891, after a Commission had inquired into the working of The Deccan Ryots Act, a circular was addressed to the Local Governments to elicit their views as to the expediency of similar legislation to check the process by which the agricultural population were being rapidly dispossessed of their traditional proprietary right to the land. The replies were generally in favour of such legislation. For a century serious political danger arose from the expropriation of the cultivators by astute money-lenders, who worked for all it was worth the mechanism of the law courts, which, imported from England, held that a contract was a contract, a mortgage a mortgage, and that, if a mortgagor could not pay his creditor, his land should be sold to satisfy the claims of the latter. The anxiety of Government, great as it undoubtedly was, found sufficient relief from time to time in enquiry, and an acknowledgment of the inconvenience and danger of a system making havoc with every native conception of the inalienability of his ancestral land. The truth is that, until quite recent years, the now-exploded political economy, that tested every human relation by the law of supply and demand, had its convinced disciples in high places in India. If a man had no money to redeem the land pledged to a usurer, they argued it was for the general good that it should be taken over by a man of means, who, if he so desired, could improve it by the application of capital and superior knowledge. We can affirm that this argument was used and held to be unanswerable by very distinguished members of the Bombay Council, when the heterodox and revolutionary proposal was made to establish a Court to go behind the written bond and ascertain the circumstances under which was given the amount of money that passed and the amount repaid in instalments. We are not at all certain that the argument would not have been effectual had not the despairing ryots, prompted by the devil, taken to flaying usurers alive, or cutting off their ears. It was then recognised that something had to be done to avert anarchy.

After the encouraging replies of the Local Governments were received, it was decided to apply the principles of the Deccan Act to the Punjab, in the first instance, as in that great Province the question of agricultural indebtedness was recognised to be of special importance. The expropriation of the sturdy yeomen, who are the most valued recruits of the Native Army, was felt to constitute a grave political danger. The Government of India after long deliberation, in which the Local Government, on the one hand, and the Secretary of State and his Council, on the other, were consulted, made the proposals of a strong Committee of Revenue Officials of the Punjab, presided over by the Lieutenant-Governor, the foundation of the Bill now submitted to the Legislature. The recommendations of the Committee are clear and practical, and, if they become law, will effectually protect the rights of the landed classes from the insidious rapacity of the usurer. It is proposed to render void any permanent alienation of agricultural land to non-agriculturists if made without the sanction of the Deputy Commissioner of the District. There will be no restriction on sales, or permanent or non-permanent transfers between agriculturists of the same tribe, or to any one else, with the special sanction of the Revenue Officer. An agriculturist is defined as a person who, either in his own name or in that of an agnate ancestor, was entered, as an owner of land, or as an hereditary tenant, on any estate at the first Regular Settlement. This applies to all land, agricultural or pastoral, whether ancestral or self-acquired. It is further proposed that the only temporary alienations of land to be permitted are usufructuary mortgage, with delivery of possession to the mortgagee, on the expiration of twenty years with the mortgage debit extinguished; simple mortgage, which may in certain circumstances be converted into usufructuary mortgage of the kind just mentioned; leases for twenty years or the life of the lessor, whatever is the less. The form of mortgage, which is conditional on sale, will be declared illegal with retrospective effect. The hypothecation of a share of the produce of land for more than one year will be prohibited. It is proposed to make these restrictions on alienation general through the Province, but to give power to the Government for special reasons to exempt any district or part of a district, any person or class of persons, from their application in whole or in part. It is intended to amend the law of pre-emption so as to exclude a stranger, who has bought into a village. Such cases will be disposed of by Revenue Officers, and not by the Law Courts.

When these proposals take their place on the Statute Book, the Governing authority will resume the equitable jurisdiction always exercised by Native Rulers to safeguard their subjects from the oppression and extortion of predatory usurers, who have found their account in the procedure of the Law Courts in British territory. Sir Mackworth Young, Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, stated very candidly that the object of the proposed legislation is to provide a corrective for our own acts, and to mitigate the almost revolutionary effects of British rule as applied to land tenures in that Province:—"In conferring or confirming an amost unlimited proprietary right in land, in separating the judicial machinery from the executive and in encouraging free resort to Courts, we have for five decades been pouring old wine into new bottles. Some of the flasks are cracking, some of them have already burst. If the processes of law incidental to land are beyond the comprehension of the average land-holder: if they are too drastic to permit of a continuance of the methods, which though halting and imperfect are sanctioned by ingrained habit and long-established custom: if they place a more astute money-lending class in a more advantageous position than the unsophisticated rustic—interference becomes necessary." Lord Curzon was no less emphatic in his support of this measure to rescue landholders and cultivators from the system which we introduced "with such unfortunate consequences . . . We cannot afford to see the simple farmers of the Punjab—the flower of the population and the back-bone of our native army—dwindle and become impoverished before our eyes. Neither can we acquiesce in the consummation of a social revolution, which is in contradiction to both the traditions of Indian Society and the cardinal principles of British rule." These wise and courageous words will restore confidence to the rural population throughout India. It is in the highest degree satisfactory to have the assurance of His Excellency that, what has been done in the Deccan and is about to be done in the Punjab, will be applied in every province of the Empire in the measure of its needs.

The critical situation in South Africa apparently absorbs the whole of the time of the Foreign Office, yet the interests of other parts of the British Empire demand urgent attention. Particularly is this the case with regard to China, where the Government is not strong enough to control its own Viceroy and its own subjects. Internal unrest is becoming more evident daily, and with a decline of the Central Power rebellions are springing up in almost every province, and all the elements of unrest and disturbance are being let loose. These facts are set forth in a letter from the Hongkong Branch of the China Association, which certainly makes out a case for condemning the Imperial Government because of the half-hearted policy which is adopted in regard to China. The letter compares the policies of Russia and Germany, adopted in their spheres of influence, with the methods carried out by Great Britain in the Yangtze Valley. In Manchuria and Shantung Russia and Germany are making their influence effective by excluding the interference of all other Powers, monopolising all railway, mining and special commercial privileges. England, on the other hand, has taken no steps to assert her supremacy and has permitted her sphere of influence to be invaded by the Russo-Franco-Belgian combination, to whom the construction of the Peking-Hankow Railway has been ceded. The dangers to which traders are subjected, owing to the insufficiency of the British force, is clearly shown, and any reader who has followed the recent news from China is perfectly aware that property and life are becoming increasingly insecure. Russia and Germany have at hand a sufficient force to make their claims respected, and they have no hesitation in applying that force when need be to put down all opposition and prevent any disobedience. If Great Britain wishes to maintain her position in the Yangtze Valley, she must be prepared to make her influence effective for the protection of life and property. The interior is full of foreigners prospecting in all directions and liable at any moment to be attacked. If there is a call for protection from our own subjects, they must be protected. If the subjects of other Powers are plundered and murdered, or in danger, especially within our sphere of influence, the Yangtze Valley, they must be protected or avenged by us and by our forces, or their own country will send armed men to do so. The Committee of the China Association point out that there is no military force available in or near China, by which our Government can make its power and influence in China effective. Gunboats can only operate on main rivers, and there are only four gunboats on the station really effective for up-river work. No large body of men can be safely detached from the fleet for more than a few days. Wei-hai-wei has only sufficient men for its own defence. The garrison in Hong Kong is barely sufficient for the defence of the Colony, and no body of men, however small, can be prudently detached for operations at a greater distance than 24 or 48 hours, or for any length of time. Recent operations in connection with the taking possession of our new territory has shown that clearly. To occupy Sam Caun and Kowloon eighteen hundred men were moved over to the mainland, leaving a very slender garrison in Hong Kong. The Volunteers were turned out and utilized at Kowloon and 300 men had to be borrowed from the fleet. It is suggested in the letter that the only remedy is the formation of a small but complete force, ready to answer any call whether from Wuchow or from Hankow. There is much in the suggestion that is commendable, but the idea that they should be Indian troops may be open to question. At the same time, it is a fact that Government has hitherto either overlooked all precautions of a military kind, or has regarded the Navy as the only safeguard of our interests in the Far East, but the interests and safety of traders demand that additional precautions should be introduced at an early date.

Within the covers of the report of the Court of Wards for the North-West Provinces and Oudh, there is undoubtedly a good deal of very real romance, if any human being could spare the time to delve sufficiently into the volume to extract it. It would be necessary to read a great deal between the lines of the report, for blue books not infrequently wear an uninviting aspect; while there is not even the compensation that the sacrifice of "purple patches" should lead to in the matter of condensation. Several of the estates which the Court has had to administer were originally granted for services to the Government during the Mutiny, and it is pathetic to read, as in one instance, that, while the man who won the property by his sword managed the estate with prudence, and at his death left a substantial cash balance to his heir, the latter after little more than a year's "enjoyment" of the estate squandered its resources and left it hopelessly in debt. When his son succeeded he was compelled to appeal to the Court to take over the estate, but its affairs were so inextricably involved that the property was eventually discharged from management. Another sample of the cases coming under the care of the Court was that of the estate of a widow who died leaving six children, and, as some of these died leaving heirs, and there were various other complications, the partition of the estate among the several sharers was the most difficult part of the Court's work in managing the property. They were all satisfied, however, by a private division, and the family were thus saved much litigation, expense, quarrelling and heart-burning. In most of the cases, the administration by the Court has resulted in the financial salvation and improvement of the estates, and coincident with this the wards have been educated so that they might be fitted to take over the responsibilities of their position along with their property. A total of Rs. 43,680 were spent on the education of wards as compared with Rs. 44,878 in the previous year. The total number of estates managed by the Court during 1898 was 243, representing 4,698 revenue-paying villages, and 39 which were revenue-free. The acreage of the area administered was 3,264,211, and the gross rental Rs. 75,37,542. Considerable progress was made during the year in the recovery of debts. Not the least useful work performed by the Court is the promotion of primary education among the tenantry on the various estates under its charge. Schools have been opened in most districts on estates that could afford the outlay, and where village schools do not already exist in the neighbourhood. On the whole the report is a record of most valuable work done, in straightening out the financial entanglements caused by native mismanagement, and it is to be hoped that the operation of such courts will lead to an appreciation of proper business-like methods among those who appeal for their assistance.

We understand that Mr. Beaumont, of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce, has been nominated as the Commercial Member of the Peripatetic Railway Commission, which meets shortly in Bombay.

It appears from a statement prepared by the Municipal Commissioner that the total expenditure incurred at the Arthur Road Hospital, from the commencement of the plague to the close of 1898-99, has amounted to Rs. 1,79,968. The total number of patients admitted into the hospital during the period was 8,396, of whom 5,620 were plague patients and 2,749 other patients.

The case in which Alexander Driscoll, lately an Assistant Engineer in the Linde British Refrigerating Factory at Ballaghatta, charged Frank Spence Martin, the Engineer in charge of the Factory, with causing grievous hurt with a revolver, ended the other day before Mr. P. N. Mukerji, Deputy Magistrate of Sealdah. The Court sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 500; in default, to undergo six months' rigorous imprisonment. The complainant will be paid Rs. 400 of the fine as compensation.

In view of the unfortunate out-breaks of anthrax and glanders in cavalry stables which prevented the despatch of one regiment originally selected and has stopped a couple of squadrons of another on the eve of embarkation for South Africa, it is important to note the precautions recommended by the authorities. General Gaselee, officiating Quarter-master General, has addressed a letter on the subject to the Military Secretary to the Government of India, in which he states that the Commander-in-Chief is advised that the best means of defence against such outbreaks is to fence each drinking trough with a stout fence sufficient to keep off stray cattle, the cost of erecting which throughout India would amount to Rs. 1,17,300 for British corps and Rs. 97,700 for native corps. The initial expenditure appears large, but having in view the fact brought to notice by the Principal Veterinary Officer in India to the effect that the loss sustained by the destruction of horses at Lucknow and Secunderabad from glanders and farcy within a period of only twelve months amounted to Rs. 85,000, the Commander-in-Chief considers the outlay justifiable. His Excellency, therefore, recommends that the water troughs in the lines of British and native cavalry be fenced as proposed, and that the work be carried out gradually, infected stations taking precedence.

The latest news on the subject of indigo is of a somewhat more hopeful character. Though the out-turn this year has been miserably small, prices will, it is expected, show a very decided improvement, as much as 1s. per lb. advance being predicted by some of the more sanguine.

A national monument was unveiled at Copenhagen on Sept. 12 in commemoration of the first Danish-German war of 1848-50. The King of Denmark, the King of Greece, the Czar and Czaritsa, the Empress Alexander, the Princess of Wales, and other members of the imperial and royal families were present and were heartily cheered. General Bahnson made a speech on behalf of the King of Denmark, who as a young officer took part in that victorious war. The monument has been erected by voluntary subscriptions. It represents a strong soldier lifting in his arms a wounded bugle boy, who still gives the signal for the advance The episode illustrated is one that actually occurred in the war.

The *badni* or advance bargain in grain on the rain gambling system has received a check at Ferozepore as several grain dealers have burnt their fingers too far, and as some people, who had agreed to buy wheat 2 months hence at Rs. 5 per maund, have to pay a heavy loss, the prices having become easier through the recent rainfall in some parts of India. Wheat is now selling at about Rs. 3-8 per maund here.

A telegram from Kalisch, in Russian Poland, states that a terrible panic occurred in a synagogue at Lentschitz in the Government of Kalisch, owing to the upsetting of a lamp. Thirty-two persons, all women and children, were crushed to death, and many were injured.

It was stated in prominent commercial circles in West Hartlepool on Sept. 13, that Sir Christopher Furness had purchased Pallion Hall Estate, on the Wear, with the intention of establishing a large ship-building yard. The estate has a large river frontage. It was owned by the late Mr. C. M. Webster, who was principal shareholder in the fleet of steamers of the West Hartlepool Steam Navigation Company, recently purchased by Sir Christopher Furness.

The Southampton Guardians on Wednesday (September 13) made an extraordinary discovery. As an old woman named Mary Anne Gamble was being removed to the female lunatic block of the workhouse she raved continuously about her money. A search was instituted, with the result that 272 sovereigns were found secreted in the mattress of her bed. They were of the time of Geoge IV. The old woman, who is eighty-one years of age, had been receiving out-relief from the guardians for upwards of ten years.

In the scramble for territory in the Far East it was reported not long ago that Russia had occupied an island off the south-east coast of Corea, called Deer Island, near the port of Fusan, possessing the great advantage of being free from ice-block even in the severest winters. Since the more important occupation of Port Arthur, little has been heard of this apparently insignificant islet, which is so close a neighbour to Port Hamilton, where years ago the British flag was planted as a counter-stroke to Russian aggression in Afghanistan. Perhaps before the nations have played the final act of "Tom Tiddler's Ground" the day may come when this little corner of the Hermit Land may once again focus the rays of public attention.

Of the seventeen elephants kraaled at Kurunegala in Ceylon, last month one died within the stockade, surmised to be the mother of a calf only a few days old, found dead a few miles outside the enclosure. This female elephant was secured for the purposes of the fauna group in the Ceylon court at the forthcoming Paris Exhibition, and has been cured at Kraal Town. The idea at first was to cure only the forepart of the animal, but it was afterwards decided to prepare the entire skin, and every bone has been preserved. It is described as a stupendous bit of work—a job the like of which has never before been undertaken in Ceylon. Mr. Fernando, the Museum taxidermist, and Mr. Hart, a taxidermist from India, have successfully carried out the work. This elephant will, however, not come up to the one shot last June in the Addo Bush by Mr. J. H. Harvey. It stood over 10 feet high and its tusks weighed 93lbs. Its skin and skeleton were carefully preserved, and it has been purchased by the British Museum for the national collection. It presents such marked differences from the Central African elephant that it is regarded as a distinct species.

At the Aberdeen Circuit Court on Saturday, Sept. 9, William Coutts, superintendent of the Nellfield Cemetery, pleaded guilty to two charges of desecrating graves, and was sentenced by Lord M'Laren to six months' imprisonment. His lordship expressed the opinion that the exposure which had taken place in connection with this case would prove an effective safeguard against the possibility of a repetition of these practices in other cemeteries in the country.

The Andree search expedition under Dr. Nathors on board the steamer Antarctic has arrived at Malmo. The expedition reports that it explored Kaiser Franz Joseph Fiord, on the east coast of Greenland, and there discovered a whole series of new inlets, the position of which was charted. An especially interesting ethnographical collection, relating to the now extinct Eskimo population was secured in that region by the explorers.

A form of malarial fever, which has for many years caused great ravages in certain parts of Central Asia, is on the increase, a *Reuter* telegram from St. Petersburg says, and is spreading over a larger area, especially in the direction of the Steppes. The Russian medical and sanitary staff in the affected districts are devoting themselves to the task of combating the disease with ever increasing energy.

A crisis has arisen in the Dundee jute trade in consequence of a demand by the millworkers for an increase of five per cent. in wages. During the week there have been strikes at many of the mills. Upwards of forty-two of the mills are now closed, and about 23,000 workers are idle. The employers have issued notices reserving to themselves power to dispense with the workers without the usual week's warning, and this step is regarded as the preliminary to a general lock-out. Although strike aliment is being paid by the unions, the action of the workers has been condemned by their officials and also by the local trades council. There are upwards of seventy mills and weaving factories in the city, and if the strike should continue it is feared that the factories will have to be closed for want of material. In connection with the strike a meeting of the Dundee and District Spinners and Manufacturers' Association was held on September 12. It was unanimously resolved that an opportunity of returning to work should be given to the strikers, and that if work be not fully resumed the work of all the members should be closed on Saturday, September 16, and kept closed until further notice. Practically all the employers of the city are members of the association.

The "Exchange Telegraph Company" is informed that it has been decided to postpone the official opening of the London School of Tropical Medicine until the completion of the hospital buildings in the spring of next year. Work at the school, however, will be commenced, as already arranged, on Oct. 1. The medical staff has been appointed as follows:—Physicians: Dr. Patrick Manson (medical adviser to the Colonial Office), Dr. R. Tanner Hewlett, Dr. Guthrie Rankin, and Dr. Andrew Duncan. Physician to out-patients: Mr. Oswald Baker. Surgeons: Mr. Johnson Smith, Mr. W. Turner, and Mr. James-Cantlie. Surgeon to out-patients: Dr. J. E. Christopherson. Ophthalmic surgeon: Mr. L. Vernon Cargill. Lecturers: Professor W. J. Simpson, Dr. L. W. Sambon, Mr. E. Treacher Collins, and Mr. Malcolm Morris. Medical tutor, Mr. D. C. Rees; and secretary, Mr. P. Michelli. The "Exchange Telegraph Company" adds that, although there will be no formal opening ceremony at present, a lecture will be delivered by Dr. Manson on the first day of the term. Dr. Daniels, who is a member of the Malaria Commission, and who is now at Blantyre in Central Africa, has had an attack of fever.

The Prince of Montenegro, with his suite, arrived at Athens on Saturday, Sept. 9, and received a warm welcome from the royal family and the large crowd that had gathered at the Piræus. The Prince is a popular favourite in Athens on account of the sympathy he displayed for Greece during the war, as well as in connection with the Cretan Question. After dining at the royal villa at Dekeleia, the Prince left, highly gratified at the cordiality of his reception. The King of the Hellenes, who is at Copenhagen, telegraphed his good wishes.

The Royal Humane Society has awarded its testimonial on vellum to two plucky little girls belonging to Ditchingham, near Hungay, for their courageous action in rescuing a comrade from the Waveney recently. Three children on their way home from school had to cross the river Waveney by a single plank, when one of them named Helen Williamson missed her footing and fell in. The river is here twenty-two feet wide and six feet deep. Ethel Williamson, aged eight, at once jumped in to try and save her sister, while the third child, Violet Moore, aged seven, also went in, but retained hold of the plank with one hand. There being little stream running, they thus managed to reach the bank, after which they carried their little charge home, she being in a state of unconsciousness, from which she did not recover for three hours.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

MEETING OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

LONDON, Oct. 2.

The Queen will hold a Privy Council on Saturday, and Parliament will probably be convoked for the 17th inst.

FALL IN CONSOLS.

HEAVY LOANS TO BE ISSUED.

The price of Consols fell one per cent. in London to-day, chiefly owing to the general impression that an issue of 25 millions is impending.

THE CRISIS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

REFUGEE UITLANDERS INSULTED.

BRITISHERS TRAMPLED UPON.

LONDON, Oct. 3.

A crowd of Boers at a station on the Delagoa Bay Line of Railway forced a number of refugee passengers in a train to uncover their heads during the singing of the Volkslied and severely kicked and trampled upon several Englishmen.

ARRIVAL OF AN INDIAN TRANSPORT AT DURBAN

The Transport Lalpoora arrived at Durban last evening from Bombay with the 21st Battery of Field Artillery, which will be landed to-day.

THE ORANGE FREE STATE TROOPS CONCENTRATING.

The Orange Free State Artillery under Commandant Albrecht is moving towards Kimberley.

The Free Staters have also occupied Bothas Pass, which is situated twenty miles from Newcastle.

THE BOERS HOLD SANDSPRINT.

A Boer force of 5,000 men and twenty-three guns holds Sandsprint, and a force of 4,000 men holds Muller's Farm.

HURRIED MOVEMENT TOWARDS THE FREE STATE.

Three squadrons of Natal Carabineers were hurriedly mustered at Ladysmith, and started in the direction of the Orange Free State border.

NATIVES ON THE WAR PATH.

The Natives have looted some stores at Charlestown.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT TO GO TO THE CAPE.

It is rumoured that the Duke of Connaught will accompany General Sir Redvers Buller to South Africa.

HONOUR FOR THE BENGAL LANCERS.

The Duke of York has been appointed to the Honorary Colonelcy of the 1st Bengal Lancers, which regiment will henceforth be known as the "Duke of York's Own."

THE COMING YACHT RACE

In the coming Yacht Race the Columbia will allow the Shamrock three minutes ten seconds.

THE VENEZUELA ARBITRATION DECISION.

PARIS, Oct. 3.

The Venezuela Arbitration Tribunal pronounced its decision to-day, which amounts to a compromise rather in favour of Venezuela.

THE KURRUM RAID.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT,

SIMLA, October 3.

A fine has been demanded by the Punjab Government from the Khedad Khels on account of a recent raid into Kurrum.

EXCESSIVE TELEGRAPHIC WORK.

The telegraph lines in Northern India are so blocked by traffic, chiefly owing to the extraordinary activity in the grain trade, that all but the higher class messages are likely to be badly delayed.

MILITARY ITEMS.

Major E. P. Wood, 11th Madras Infantry, died at Secunderabad on Saturday evening from failure of the heart's action.

Captain Roche becomes Adjutant, 3rd Hussars, vice Kennedy, the latter's tenure expiring on the 27th instant.

ASSAM EMIGRATION BILL.

SECRETARY OF STATE APPROVES.

BUSINESS OF THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL ON 13TH INSTANT.

The Secretary of State has approved of the Government of India's proposals for the Assam Emigration Bill and the Allied Health Bill; and these two measures will be introduced at the meeting of the Viceroy's Council on the 13th instant. Their general intention is to prevent such abuses as that of kidnapping in connection with the recruitment of labour in different parts of India for service on the Assam tea gardens; also to ensure that proper provision be made for coolies en route to the tea gardens.

The other business before the Council Meeting on the 13th, which is likely to be the last of the Simla Session, is the passing of the Central Provinces Court of Wards Bill, and of the Punjab Courts Bill, reported on by their respective Select Committees at the last meeting.

FRONTIER NEWS.

INTER-TRIBAL RAIDS TOWARDS CHILAS.

The Assistant Political Officer, Chilas, has to-day gone to investigate the apparently wanton raid by Jalkotis on the people of Thor.

CHITRAL RELIEFS.

The Chitral Reliefs have reached Sada on the Panjkora River: all well.

PLAGUE IN POONA.

POONA, Oct. 3.

There were 40 cases and 33 deaths recorded in the city to-day, the total mortality being 46. In the Cantonment 7 cases, 3 deaths; of which 2 cases and 2 deaths occured in the 3rd Bombay Light Infantry, and one case in the 14th Bombay Infantry. There was no case or death in the Suburban area. In the District 129 cases, 116 deaths; in Lanowli 6 cases; Khandala 1 case. 3 deaths.

THE GRAIN FRAUDS CASE. ACCUSED DISCARGED.

SECUNDERABAD, Oct. 3.

The District Judge, Secunderabad, has again discharged the two accused in the Grain Frauds case.

ARRIVAL OF 4TH HUSSARS AT SECUNDERABAD.

The 4th Hussars duly arrived here in four specials yesterday and to-day.

JANSEN CHEATING CASE.

The Jansen Cheating Case is adjourned to Monday, as the complainant, who is away at Cawnpore, did not appear. The Magistrate reduced the bail to Rs. 500 for each surety, and Rs. 1,500 for personal recognizance. Bail having been found, the accused was released.

DARJEELING DISASTER.

HIS HONOR THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL LEFT FOR DARJEELING.

HEROISM OF THE ARCHDEACON OF CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 3.

Sir John Woodburn, accompanied by Captain Horsford, A.-D.-C., Mr. Bolton, Chief Secretary, Mr. A. J. Pughe, Inspector-General, Government Railway Police, left for Darjeeling by mail train. Special arrangements were made for His Honor and party for the journey from Kurseong to Darjeeling on ponies. Sir John sent on a pony of his own to Kuresong for special use.

That the Railway authorities have done wonders is the general opinion of those who last week went to Darjeeling and have since returned. Where, on the journey up, the roads had been blocked by huge boulders, dangerous gaps had to be crossed, and places were passable only by wading knee-deep in mud, which made it almost impossible, to get to Darjeeling, within a week of the disaster the authorities made the return journey practicable without any danger. After the Arcadia mishap the slip next in point of magnitude is one at Kharzjhora. This is a large mountain stream, which, having its source under St. Paul's School, is fed by many minor springs and attains within 1,000 yards of its source dimensions which necessitated the erection of a large bridge over it on the cart road. The hills on either side of it slipped, but the principal feature of the sight is a slip which, starting in the Silver Spring location above the Auckland Road, carried away three roads in addition to the cart road. It is not possible to sufficiently estimate the extent of the damage wrought by the landslip by reason of the magnitude; and the probability is that, having exposed loose earth and boulders, it will prove a lasting source of trouble to the authorities whenever heavy rain may fall.

The slip under "Terpsithea," the property of Sir Charles Paul, which endangered "Rutland House," the residence of Dr Lewtas, Civil Surgeon, requires special mention, in that it is was this slip that covered the tramway lines to a depth of two feet at the railway station. The noise of falling earth was like the thunder of a thousand cannon, and made many who were ignorant of it believe that a earthquake shock caused their houses to vibrate. The slip above "Sligo Hall," on the East of Rockville, and one below the Grand Hotel sink into absolute insignificance besides the more serious ones below the Eastern Mall. The outhouses and parts of buildings nearest the hillside of "The Parsonage," the residence of Archdeacon Stone, were shattered, and no doubt serious loss of life would have resulted from suffocation had not the Archdeacon run out, and unassisted extracted the entombed and carried immediate relief to those in urgent need. As a fact every man, woman, and child, with very few exceptions, behaved on Sunday night with extraordinary heroism, saving many lives.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, Oct. 2.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macleren arrived here this evening.

SUEZ, Oct. 1.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Cameron left here yesterday evening.

HONGKONG Oct. 3.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Tientsin (extra) arrived here, from Bombay, this afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Sept. 30.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady, Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggur, 3 6-32.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols 103
3 per cent. Rentes 100 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan 111
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers 62 3-8
Bar Silver 26 15.16

The sum of about £20,000 for Egypt has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

AHMEDABAD NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 2.

Mr. R. J. C. Lord, having been appointed Judge and Sessions Judge of Dharwar, left Ahmedabad yesterday evening by the mail train, when a large number of lawyers were present at the station to see him off. During his four weeks' stay here, he effected a wholesale transfer of karkuns under him. He was surprised to see a number of clerks remaining in the same office for years together. Is is desirable that vast changes should be made on similar lines in the Revenue Department also. Out of one hundred appeals, civil and criminal, argued before him, he admitted about a dozen, the rest being summarily disposed of owing to the large powers given to a judge under the procedure codes.

The Kaira opium case, which was conducted by Mr. Rustom Pestonji Jehangir, of Bombay, before Khan Bahadur Bomanji Edalji Modi, First Class Magistrate of Kaira, and in which the two Hindus were convicted and sentenced to 3 and 6 months' rigorous imprisonment respectively, has been summarily dismissed by Mr. Lord, after hearing the arguments of Mr. L. M. Wadia, for the accused.

Two sessions cases of some importance were also disposed of by Mr. Lord during last week. Juza Patha and three other Kolis of the village of Bhiwaldi were charged with the murder of one Fula Wasan of the same village. The case for the prosecution was that accused No 1 went to the deceased Fulla to ask for his debts. On Fulla refusing to pay the money due, he was severely belaboured with sticks by all the accused. Fulla died in the Civil Hospital from the effects of the injuries he received. The jury returned a verdict of guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder under section 304 of the Indian Penal Code and the court sentenced the prisoners to 10 years' transportation each. Mr. Dayabhai Ratanchand, LL.B., defended the accused.

Another case of dacoity with wounding, under section 395 of I. P. Code, was tried by Mr. Lord with the aid of assessors. Eight Kolis of the village of Wanch were, it is alleged, concerned in this dacoity. The accused, Khoda Bechar, with seven others went into the field of Nagji Kaguji, a *patidar*, and there they all maltreated the complainant, who was keeping watch over his mango trees. The accused pilfered the fruits from the trees and carried away bundles full of mangoes into their own village. Some maunds of mangoes which had been concealed in a pit by the accused were shown to the Panch. Accused No. 4, who was defended by Mr. Nagindas Venilal LL. B., was acquitted by the court, and the rest were convicted and sentenced to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment each.

A subscription is being raised by the Parsees of Ahmedabad in aid of the Cattle Protection Fund of Ahmedabad. The list is headed by Khan Bahadurs Jehangir P. Vakil and Nowrasji P. Vakil, who subscribed the magnificent sum of Rs. 1,000. The other subscribers are Messrs. Edalji Beramshaw Arnesir Jamsetji Lalkaka, Ratanji Nasarwanji Kothawala, Kavasji Dadanbai Kanga, Mr. Albai Curserji Lalkaka, and others.

According to the usual custom of the Ahmedabad Parsee Club, Mr. Kavasji Dadabhai Kangas, L.C.E. was entertained at a dinner at the club house, on the occasion of his transfer to Broach as Assistant Engineer on B. B. & C. I. Ry. Speeches were delivered by Mr. L. M. Wadia and other members, eulogising the service of Mr. Kangas as an engineer in the Baroda Railway Service and also those rendered to the Parsee community of Ahmedabad, by building a pucka road, three miles long, from the city to the Parsee tower of silence. Mr. Kanga replied in suitable terms.

The Ahmedabad week of the Parsees passed off very poorly this year. Instead of holding the gathering during the Ghashamber holidays, they began from the New Year's day, when toys and trinkets were distributed to the children and sports took place. The tennis and billiards tournaments were afterwards played by the members, and were continued till the "Valawa," the last holiday of the Parsee year.

Mr. F. X. DeSouza, I. C. S, acts as Judge and Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad in place of Mr. Fry, who holds the appointment of Remembrancer of Legal Affairs for three months, until the arrival of Mr. Fawcett, who is on leave at present.

A telegram from Rio de Janeiro states that the Permanent Committee on Tariffs of the Chamber of Deputies has reported in favour of an export duty on coffee for France, Germany, and Italy three times greater than the value of the article. The Custom house proposes a movable tariff in favour of nations making concessions to Brazil.

"THINGS CHINESE."

LECTURE BY CAPTAIN WINGATE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 3.

Before the members of the United Service Institution of India, this evening, Captain Wingate delivered a very lively and instructive lecture on "Things Chinese," with limelight illustration. Col. Barrow and General Tyler took part in the discussion which followed. Sir Edwin Collen, who presided, made a short speech at the close, in which he coupled the name of Captain Wingate with those of such Chinese explorers as Bell, Gill, Younghusband, Bower, Welby, and Pottinger. He noticed that Captain Wingate shortly proceeds to join Col. Bower at Wein-hai-wei.

Prefacing his subject with a statement of the reasons for the lecture Capt. Wingate pointed out that the frontiers of India and China are contiguous, that five great Western nations are trying to solve the riddle of what shall be done with China, and that in the event of serious complications Indian troops would most probably be called upon. A fourth reason for the lecture was that he had recently travelled from Shanghai to Bhamo through the heart of China. Unlike Captain Welby's journey across Thibet, Captain Wingate's journey was attended by little or no danger and lay through a fertile and beautiful country. Of all Asiatic peoples with whom he had come in contact, said the lecturer, the Chinese had most in common with Western nations. In spite of the truth that their way of doing things is what we call "topsy-turvy" many of their manners and customs are similar to ours.

PEKING.

Describing Peking, the lecturer observed that while Sir Harry Parkes described the city as "Dirt, Dust and Disdain," he was inclined to agree with Mrs. Archibald Little that this description required the addition of a few more big D's. Peking has a drainage system, or rather want of system. But the drains got out of order a few hundred years ago, and the Manchus have not yet found time to repair them. So each day the filth, which has collected, is just taken out and thrown into the middle of the street. This is the only form of road-making practised in the capital of China. As every one is now aware, the Chinese are arrant humbugs. Everything is done for the sake of "look-see." China is the land of shams and middlemen. This applies to the Emperor and coolie alike. So each year a little boy dressed in peculiar clothing is sent down one end of the drainage system of Peking, while all the members of the Board of Works stand around to see. But it is another little boy in similar peculiar clothing who turns up at the other end. All are satisfied, for the Board's "face" has been "saved." That things are moving along there is evidenced by the fact that, what the Chinese call "a no-pullee, no-pushee, go-like-Hellee" machine (that is, an electric tramway), has been laid from the railway station, three miles outside the south gate, to the City wall, which it will no doubt soon pierce, and go right up to the Forbidden City wherein dwells the Emperor himself. Then a water-supply has been laid on to the Palace. "Legation Street" has been "macadamised," and the Hong Kong-Shanghai Banking Corporation have just opened one of their palatial four-storied buildings for their Peking branch.

An interesting place to foreigners in Peking is the "Tsung-li-Ya-men," four Chinese characters which signify—"every kind of business bureau." It is a dilapidated building emblematic of the feeling of Chinese officials towards foreigners! It is within the walls of this Ya-men that the great game of sham and humbug is carried to its utmost limit. Shanghai on the other hand is a "Number one first-chop" place.

THE BRITISH IN HANKOW.

Two things struck me as peculiar to the city which is destined to be the future metropolis of the Yangtze Valley, which is considered to be what might be called "under the eye" of the British people. The one was that, in sauntering about the streets, two out of every three foreigners whom I passed were not subjects of the British Empire; the other thing that, in a city of a million inhabitants, where there were daily rumours of riots, the only outward sign of the might and majesty of the greatest Sea-Power that the world has ever seen was Her Majesty's ship "Lek," a tiny wasp of a river gunboat. Hankow is a point of the greatest strategic importance. It will become the meeting point of three, and perhaps four, great lines of railway, viz., those from Peking, Canton, Shanghai, and Ch'eng-tu. It is the Allahabad of China; but, owing to its geographical position, it has many advantages denied to the Indian city. It is 600 miles into the heart of China, and yet a whole fleet of the Russian Volunteer Steamers has anchored off the "Esplanade" during summer. Ships drawing 20 feet of water can reach Hankow during six months of the year. It is only a little more than one-third of the total navigable distance of the Yangtze from the sea; and it is at, or close to, the confluence of two other great waterways—one northwards and the other southwards. The river is a mile wide. 370 miles north-west of Hankow is Tung-kuan, a most important place, where the great highways from Central Asia, Western China, and Thibet, to the capital, meet. If Kiang-yin is the key to the Yangtze River on the South, Tung-kuan is the "key of the Yangtze Valley" on the North.

Captain Wingate paid a tribute to the endurance of his escort, observing that the worse the road, the darker the night, and the longer they were forced to go without refreshment, the better they showed up and the louder they sang. He repudiated the theory that the Chinese were not the stuff of which a modern fighting machine can be made, and, referring to the Chino-Japanese war, said it was not at all certain that the soldiers or their officers wanted to fight for the rotten, corrupt, and impossible Manchu Government.

RESULTS OF THE JOURNEY.

As to the results of his journey, Captain Wingate said:—We had come from Hankow to Bhamo—2,360 miles—of which 1,580 was by road and the balance by river; and we had made a plane-table sketch of 2,000 miles of the route, of which only some 400 miles has ever been sketched before by a foreigner. Of this 2,360 miles 500 miles have never been previously traversed by a foreigner. I have made no remarkable geographical discoveries—this is difficult to do in a country which possesses the most elaborate maps of the whole empire executed in great detail—but the plane-table sketch affords a means of correcting and verifying details on existing foreign maps, especially with regard to the flow of rivers, and the position of mountain ranges and water-sheds. I was able to get the approximate levels of every place at which we halted, as well as at many other points. Such data are useful in enabling one to form an opinion as to the nature of the country and the possibility of future railway construction, although of little geographical value. It may be of interest to note that in my journey from Yun-nan to Bhamo (a distance of 1,020 miles) I went down 2,000 feet or more, and up again, no fewer than 20 times. On five occasions the descent was over 3,000 feet, and up again about an equal height in a distance of only 6 miles or so.

THE PARTITION OF CHINA.

Should "spheres of influence" become developed into "spheres of control," who shall say where the boundaries will be drawn? Russia might claim all north of the Great Wall, and in addition those portions of the provinces of Chih-li, Shan-hsi, Shen-hsi, and Kan-suh which lie outside the black and red line demarcating the Yangtze Valley, and west of the Tai-hang Mountains. Germany may claim Shan-tung, and portions of Chih-li, Honan and Chiang-su. France will require Hai-nan and the block of country lying between the 101st and 111th degrees of longitude and south of the black and red line denoting the southern watershed of the Yangtze River. The British might requisition the Yangtze Valley, as represented, together with Kuang-tung, east of the 111th degree of longitude, and the rest of Yun-nan not claimed by France. Japan will want Fu-kien and Corea; and Italy little bits of Che-chiang. There is one new factor in the Far East of which I have made no mention. I refer to the arrival of the Americans upon the scene. They have been the last to come, but they are very unlikely to be the least important on that account.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN EXPEDITION.

The Reserve Force arrived at the Victoria Terminus yesterday morning in two special trains. The animals were detrained and taken to the General Parade Ground where the force is temporarily encamped, pending embarkation to-day on board the Upada. The Upada, Captain A. S. Houstoun in command, is timed to sail this evening.

The Reserve consists of 5 officers, 3 warrant officers, 155 non-commissioned officers and men, with 12 followers, 8 officers' chargers, and 250 horses. They are selected from the undermentioned regiments:—30 horses from 3rd Hussars; 2 officers, 1 warrant officer, and 108 men from the 11th Hussars; 35 horses from the 20th Hussars, 60 horses from the 1st Madras Lancers, 50 horses, 3rd Madras Lancers; 1 officer, 10 men and 13 horses from "A" Battery, R. H. A.; 7 men and 13 horses from "B" Battery, R. H. A.; 8 men and 13 horses from "C" Battery, R. H. A.; 7 men and 10 horses from "F" Battery; 7 men and 13 horses from "J" Battery; and 7 men and 13 horses from "L" Battery, R. H. A. There are also accompanying the Reserve 1 warrant officer, 1 man and 12 followers of the victualling establishment, 1 officer of the 18th Hussars, and 1 officer of the I. M. S. Captain G. H. Frost, I.M.S., and Assistant-Surgn. L.G. Scott, are placed in medical charge of troops on board the Upada. Captain Frost will join No. 69, C and D Native Field Hospital, and the Assistant Surgeon will return immediately to Bombay on completion of duty. Appended are the names of the officers proceeding by the Upada:—Captain E. S. E. Harrison, and Lieutenant P. D. Fitzgerald, 11th Hussars; Lieutenant R. A. Bright, R. H. A.; Lieutenant Annesley, 18th Hussars; Captain G. H. Frost, I. M. S.

The transport Lalpura with the 21st Field Battery reached Durban at 7 o'clock on the evening of the 2nd instant. Although the Lalpura left Bombay a day after the Secundra, both were expected to arrive at Durban on or about the 3rd, but the Lalpura being a fast boat got there a day in advance of the anticipated time. This fact also indicates that the weather must have been favourable throughout the voyage.

THE TRANSVAAL CRISIS.

FALL IN CONSOLS.

Since the first transports were despatched to South Africa the price of Consols has steadily declined, and yesterday Government paper dropped from 96 1-4 to 92 1-4. Coincident with this decline, the Bank of England rate has risen from 5 per cent. to 6 per cent in consequence of the inquiry for money.

The condition of the cotton crop is also agitating the stock markets. The report that the crops of cotton in some parts of the Southrn States have been seriously injured by dew, along with the condition of the Indian crop through scarcity of rain, has sent up the price of cotton considerably. A ring of speculators is also concerned in holding up prices. It is expected that the Indian crop will be about eight annas, and at present the price of the native grown commodity is higher in the Bombay market than that of the American product. It is pointed out that if the rise in price continues it will very seriously affect the working of the mills.

The Transvaal crisis is having its effect upon the freight market. While there is not much freight in port in consequence of the famine, ship-owners are keeping back their vessels in the expectation of Government employment, and rates are so high that freights cannot be shipped for the English market. Except by the liners there is practically nothing being done in the shipping of freights.

THE BERBERA EXPEDITION.

Up to yesterday evening the vessels to be used for the transport of the regiment of Native Cavalry to Berbera in connection with the trouble in Somaliland had not been chartered. Besides the Royal Indian Marine ship Canning, two hired transports will be necessary, and it is believed that the City of Venice and a B. I. Steamer will be taken up. The Canning is expected to arrive at Bombay from Kurrachi on the 8th instant. No definite information is yet available as to the particular regiment which will be despatched to Berbera.

LAND ASSESSMENT IN THANA DISTRICT.

PETITION TO GOVERNMENT.

The landholders of Umbargaon Peta and Dahanu Taluka of the Thana District have petitioned Government on the question of the resurvey of the lands contained within their boundaries. They ask that Arrangements may be made to enable the petitioners to know the increase on their individual holdings before the settlement receives final sanction of Government, and a period of two months may be allowed to make individual objections, so as to compensate for the disadvantages to which the petitioners are put in the absence of the notification in the form of Appendix VII of the Land Revenue Code.

The proposed *kharip* rates are not consistent with the principles laid down in section 107 of the Land Revenue Code as amended by Act IV of 1886. The petitioners pray that the benefit of the improvements made by them at their sole cost and labour may be given to them and the proposed taxes reduced.

The petitioners pray that the revised assessment on their Taluka and Peta will be within the limits laid down in Government Resolutions No. 5739, dated 29th October 1874, and No. 2619, dated 26th March 1884, and the proposed increase in excess of the limits will be disallowed.

The reduction of the original nine groups to three, and the raising of the *kharip* maxima rates have considerably increased the assessment on the lower group villages of the original survey. The prayer of the petitioners is that the number of groups may be increased and the maximum rates may be reduced.

The major portion of the *Varkas* lands of the original survey is proposed to be classed as *rabi* on the imaginary ground that grass growing on such lands finds a ready market in Bombay, and also because such land are proposed to have a prospective value inasmuch as they may one day be converted to rice lands. Since the demarkation of the reserved forest areas the grass on occupied varkas is not sufficient even for cattle and nab, while the conversion of varkas to rice land involves no small amount of labour and expense. The varkas lands, therefore, may not be allowed to be classed as *rabi*.

The proposed high rates on *varkas* lands may be reduced and a remission of three-forths of the assessment on such lands may be granted in accordance with the Forest Commission's recommendation.

The proposed excessive assessment on converted rice and bagayat lands, which are necessarily the result of great labour and expense, may be reduced, as otherwise it would be taxing improvements contrary to the provision of Section 107 of the Land Revenue Code.

No tax may be allowed to be imposed on *Pot Kharab* lands of the original survey consistently with Government Resolution No. 2619, dated 26th March 1884.

The number of groups of villages, the maxima rates and the *Anna-Valuation* are the three means of raising or reducing the assessment on a village. The petitioners entreat that these means may be employed to reduce the taxes.

The increased assessment on *bagayat, pulan and salt batty* lands may be reduced.

The *climatic condition* of the Taluka to which testimony is borne by Col. Francis in his Report may be taken into consideration, and the number of groups and the rates may be regulated accordingly.

The concession granted by Government Resolution No. 3541, dated 4th May 1885, may be given to the petitioners.

A proportion of the revision survey expenses may be borne by the State.

FAMINE PREVENTIVE MEASURES IN THE THANA DISTRICT.

A GENEROUS GIFT.

Mr. F. S. P. Lely, Commissioner, N. D., writes to us as under:—Please let me acknowledge in your columns a generous gift of Rs. 1,500 by Mr. Narandass Purshotamdass for the following purpose:—Government have thrown open over 60,000 acres in the Thana District for giving pasture and water to starving cattle from Guserat. Careful arrangements have been made for receiving and looking after them. Some kindly landholders of the same district have also offered to take in and keep for the year a limited number. But the railway freight, which at reduced rates, is roughly Re. 5 per head, comes heavy on people whose income for the year is absolutely nil. To pay the freight of a train load Mr. Narandass has given his Rs. 1,500.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

ROVERS' TOURNAMENT.

ROYAL FUSILIERS vs BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

These teams met last evening in the tournament, before a large attendance, on the Cooparage. The game was a very even one, and the draw, which was the result, was a very fair indication of the play, though both sides had chances to increase their score, which were not made the most of. Early in the first half Brennan, after a scrimmage in goal, put through for the Fusiliers. Before half time was reached, the Gymkhana attacking, Hart headed in prettily and Reid kicked it through. The teams therefore crossed over on equal terms. After a spell of even play, on the resumption, the Gymkhana attacked and gave Regan a good deal of trouble. W Reid set off with a dribble, and, passing Beattie, had a clear course of which he made the most. With a straight shot from the front of goal he beat Regan and gave the Gymkhana the lead. The Fusiliers were, however, not done with, for attacking strongly, Love sent in several capital long shots, which Smith only just managed to keep out. The Gymkhana then had another try but "off-side" enabled the soldiers to relieve; and Myles, taking it along finely, sent across to Stormey, who put in well and made the score equal. Just on time the Gymkhana had an excellent opening, and the ball was dribbled prettily, but the final effort sent it wide and the game ended in a draw of two goals each. The tie will be replayed this morning.

Teams:—Gymkhana—Goal, Smith; backs, Wimbush and Hunter; half-backs, Durnford, Sheepshanks, and Moore; forwards, Boyes, Marshall, W Reid, R. Reid, and Hart.

Royal Fusiliers:—Goal, Regan; backs, Beattie and Tibbull; half-backs, Hilson, Searle and Stephens; forwards, Love, Carter, Brennan, Stormey and Myles.

Referee: Mr. Parker, Rovers.

ARRIVAL OF THE R. I. M. S. CLIVE.

The Royal Indian Marine steamer Clive, Commander E. J. Beaumont, R. I. M., arrived in harbour, yesterday evening, from Rangoon, which port she left on the 23rd ultimo, with the 1st Royal West Kent Regiment and details, consisting of 16 officers, 1 lady, 848 non-commissioned officers and men, 21 women, and 40 children. She called at Calicut on the 30th September, where she disembarked Major Hunter and Lieutenant Cowan, R.A.M.C., 1 man and child; and on the morning of the 1st instant embarked 1 officer and 68 men on board and left the same day for Bombay. The regiment will be transhipped on board the Dunera for conveyance to Aden and Malta. About 209 men will proceed to the latter port; 1 man, 1 woman, and 3 children will proceed to England; and 82 men and 1 woman will be disembarked at Bombay, to-day, and will be attached to the Colaba Depot. The Clive experienced fine weather throughout the voyage. The following are the names of the officers:—Lieut.-Col. C. W. H. Evans, Major A. T. Morse, Major and Mrs. W. E. Rowe, Capts. R. C. Style, F. H. Hotham, and T. T. Burt; Lieuts. J. W. O'Dowda, T. P. C. Smith, P. M. Robinson, H. S. Bush, and V. E. Muspratt; 2nd Lieuts. W. H. Annesley, T. S. Trianor, P. S. Hall, and C. H. Sigrand; Lieut and Adjt. C. G. Pack-Beresford; and Capt. V. E. Gunner, R. A. M. C.

THE ALLEGED PLOT IN KOLHAPUR.

We are informed, with reference to the Kolhapur Poisoning Case, that the Magistrate before whom the inquiry was to take place asked the Political Agent, Colonel Wray, who is a material witness for the prosecution, to appear yesterday in Court to give evidence.

The Political Agent declined to appear and asked the Court to issue a commission for his examination at his own bungalow.

Some prosecution witnesses were examined on Monday. The prosecution tried to insist upon the defence cross-examining the witnesses, but the defence, acting on the instructions of Counsel, stated that they would reserve everything for the trial at the Sessions.

POONA EXTRA RACES.

An Extra Race Meeting of three days will be held in Poona, on Tuesday, 31st October; Thursday, 2nd November; and Saturday, 4th November (the two last days being bank holidays,) the programme will be issued in a few days.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending, at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths, from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade	1	0	3
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	4	2	19
C Market, Bhoiwada, Ranawada, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	2	0	22
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Malabar Hill	2	2	11
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Pandeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	4	2	24
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	6
G Mahim and Worlee	0	0	5
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	16
Total	13	8	101
Total plague deaths to date	58,961	49,904	
Same date last year	54	37	147

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE RETURNS.

The cases of plague and deaths therefrom reported to Government during the week ending 29th September were as follows:—

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bombay	92	77
Karachi	2	1
Poona (including Cantonment)	373	407
Districts.		
Ahmedabad	3	1
Panch Mahals	1	1
Kaira	11	22
Broach	13	7
Surat	112	73
Thana	82	49
Khandeish	9	10
Nasik	1 051	805
Poona (excluding City)	1,081	815
Satara	843	601
Sholapur	110	68
Ahmednagar	454	282
Kolaba	2	0
Ratnagiri	19	11
Belgaum	738	507
Dharwar	535	370
Bijapur	210	107
Kanara	17	14
Karachi (excluding City)	1	0
Hyderabad (Sind)	70	64
Political Agencies.		
Kathiawar	20	10
Kolhapur	1,034	801
Cutch	10	13
Rewa Kantha	0	2
Baroda territory	23	21
Janjira	2	2
Akalkot	10	8
Aundh	82	64
Bhor	22	25
Savanur	57	40
Total	7,292	5,361
Week ending September 22	6,236	4,603
Total to date	319,010	250,677

Shikarpur, Upper Sind frontier, Thar and Parkar, Mahi Kantha, Palanpur, Savantvadi, Dharampur, and Sachin have been free from plague during the week.

Information was received in London on Sept. 13 of the death at Lakefield, Ontario, of Mrs. Catherine Parr Traill, at the advanced age of ninety-eight. She was one of the five Strickland sisters all of whom showed exceptional ability in the literary world. She emigrated to Canada, when she married Lieutenant Thomas Traill, in 1832, and was shortly after followed by two of her sisters. Both the latter died in Canada years ago. Mrs. Traill in the time of the administration of Lord Palmerston was awarded £100 for her work as a naturalist. Among her books may be mentioned "Lady Mary and her Nurse," "The Female Emigrants' Guide," "The Canadian Crusoes," and "Rambles in the Canadian Forest."

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

THE STOCK MARKETS.

FOREIGN COMPETITION.

AMERICAN COTTON AND WHEAT CROPS.

LONDON, Sept. .

After having been a little harder towards the end of last week the money market commenced this week with a feeling inclined to be more easy, although the bad Bank statement at New York on Saturday had a hardening effect upon discount quotations on Monday. We are coming near the time of the autumn stiffening, and a reference to one's notes will show that last year the rate was put up on September 22nd to 3 per cent. from 2 1-2 and again to 4 per cent. on October 13th. The feeling seems to be that the Bank has taken the necessary steps to strengthen its position, and there is in some quarters an idea that the autumn drain may not be so bad as was expected, but optimistic feelings such as these are at the moment to be deprecated.

Slump has distinctly been the prevailing feature here. On Thursday the market took it into its head that we were in for a real bad time and that the Cabinet Council called for the next day presaged war without any further to do. Hence we had an all-round fall in prices. Consols have been down to a limit not touched since 1895—the time when Dr. Jim went a-raiding, when the Kaiser sent that telegram, and when Mr. Goschen's department called out a special service squadron. The fearsome feeling continued all day Friday. Saturday fortunately was another week-end holiday for the Stock Exchange, and by Monday things seemed to have righted themselves sufficiently to justify a feeling of cheerfulness. To be sure all was not in favour of smiles. There was the Dreyfus decision with its possibilities; there was the bad New York statement, and there was the settlement beginning the next day. Still the best was made of the case, and prices were put up all round, Kaffirs sharing in the general exuberance. The feeling that we shall have no fighting in the Transvaal is more pronounced than it has been for some days past, but this is only a return to the position the House has taken up ever since the scare commenced. It would be scarcely prudent for any one to buy yet, for we are still not out of the wood. A feature in the Home Railway market has been the weakess of South Western issues, which at one time fell away badly. York deferred have been picking up, and Dover "A" are favoured by those who should know. Yankees have been off colour, and next year's Presidential election is being talked about as an influence upon Stock Exchange prices. There scarcely seems much need to attend to this yet awhile except as an excuse to depress markets so that operators on the other side may get in at a price which will allow them sufficient profit when they commence selling to us. The Yankee boom is far from finished yet. A surprisingly good traffic put up Trunks on Monday, and Canadas improved in sympathy. In the Foreign department the political outlook has been retarding business, but Spanish have been good on hopes that something may come of the current attempt to put the finances in something more like an understandable order. The absence of any Dreyfus disturbances on Monday had a good effect, and Paris came in as buyers for her specialities. Dulness has characterised the market for Industrials, but the tone is fairly firm. An interesting item is that a firm of outside brokers have been circularising people they never heard of on the beauty of Coats and the desirability of sending cheques, P.O.O.'s, or stamps to the extent of a 2 per cent. cover "to us at the above address." It seems rather a come down for Coats, but the bucket shop keeper is like a sapper, for to him there is nothing sacred.

Whatever the August yield of Lake View may prove to be, two facts stand out with a disagreeable prominence. One is that the adverse gossip caused a most unpleasant drop in the quotation. The other, that gossip should have been met by gossip when the contradiction of the awkward rumours was made last Friday. On that day, the acting secretary of the company wrote to the Press saying his directors had a cable from Mr. Callahan, which gave them to understand that the August output would not be less than 30,000 ounces. Along with that letter appeared a second from the secretary of the Smelting Company of Australia more or less confirmatory. So far good, but it would have been better, in view of the manner in which the shares were being banged, had the Callahan cable been published. Next day a statement was common that the return had been received; it showed more than 30,000 ounces, hence there was a rally. Now what one wants to know is the origin of the first report and of the second. It has been stated that the whole thing is market manipulation, and we are quite prepared to believe it, but going on the assumption that Lake View is a soundly conducted concern, it is certainly desirable that the present affair should be prob

But grey cloths, prints, and handkerchiefs are also actively sought after. Hand-loom productions, bithery to in poor demand, are now much more readily sold, especially the wider widths for export. Prices both of yarn and cloth remain very firm From Epinal equally encouraging reports are sent and some classes of goods are scarce in that market. At Mulhouse the demand for cotton goods is active, and prices were moving upward. The Belgian cotton trade does not appear yet to have revived so quickly as those of France and Alsace, the reports from Ghent indicating a rather slow market for yarns, with small sales at very low prices. For cloth, however, the demand is slowly improving.

The attention of French consumers is drawn—rather late in the day—by the Paris "Gazette Commerciale" to the great improvements which have been made in recent years in the production of Canadian dairy products. It is pointed out that Canada, having a climate rather cold than moderate and possessing a soil abundantly watered by rivers and lakes, is especially suited for the feeding of cattle and the supply of milk. Not long ago Canadian butter and cheese were inferior to those of other countries holding the foremost places in the export of these commodities. Thanks, however, to the co-operative efforts of the farmers and to the encouragement afforded by the Government, the quality of Canadian dairy products has been very greatly improved and the exports are increasing at a rapid rate. The "Gazette Commerciale" notes particularly the growing reputation of Candian "Cheddar" cheese, and states that its introduction into France would probably lead to an extensive demand, and that it would prove a worthy rival of the English Cheshire cheese, which is already much appreciated by French consumers. It is stated, indeed, that already the Canadian commodity is even now sold in considerable quantity as the produce of Cheshire. The "Gazette Commerciale" further affirms that Canadian cheese, which is retailed in English establishments at from 7d. to 8½d. per lb., may be supplied in France at from 1.75f. to 1.80f. per kilo., including the import duty.

There appears to be a disposition in the United States to attribute the recent advance of prices, which is still going on, more to the influence of the "trust" combinations than to ordinary forces prevailing in a free market. This view is being put forward as good ground for making it the basis of an anti-trust agitation in the coming political campaign. Its accuracy is, however, earnestly disputed by the New York "Commercial Chronicle," which says:—"The wholesale incorporation of manufacturing industries into single concerns has coincided with a rapid advance in commercial prices. The majority of intelligent people, in the eastern sections at least, understand that these two phenomena are not related as cause and effect; that the consolidation of rival mills and the rise in value of their product are due to independent causes—the one to an unusual plethora of investment capital, the other to an almost unprecedented demand from consumers. For ourselves, we certainly hold to this opinion. In common with other students of the year's events, we have observed that the upward tendency of prices is even more marked in Europe than in the United States; that the eager demand for export of the American surplus products has repeatedly forced up home quotations; that the rise of prices is equally remarkable in products, like lumber, which are not controlled or affected by a 'trust;' that the general and well-known increase of labourers' wages has necessarily added to the cost of production, and therefore to the selling price; and, finally, that an immensely increased demand, home and foreign, is visible even in markets for the agricultural staples."

Messrs. Hubbard Brothers and Co.'s most recent circular on the American cotton position, dated New York August 20, states:—"During the past week the drought has continued in Texas with no relief from the extreme heat. A further deterioration has therefore occurred in that large cotton-producing section of the cotton belt. A few scattered showers were reported, the heaviest being at Houston, but on the whole, there was no change in the conditions. We believe the plant in that State has therefore lost its opportunity to produce its August crop, usually the heaviest of the different stages of the production the plant passes through, and the question now is whether the break due in the drought will revive the plant sufficiently to produce a second growth to mature should a late frost permit. The market has suffered so severely from the publication of Mr. Neill's circular that it has not yet recovered its tone, notwithstanding the crop reports which are now coming to hand from the English buyers as they reach Texas."

In their weekly "Chicago Market Leeter," Messrs. Hubbard Brothers and Co. say:—"There have been rains in South Dakota and complaints of injury to wheat in stack, but in Northern Minnesota and North Dakota weather has been about perfect. Little if any improvement developed in crop by harvesting. Yield will, on the whole, be higher and quality fair to poor. The movement is just beginning, but is considerably under last year. Movement of winter is palling off, and in many places local mills will ship in wheat. Foreign demand is good, and all signs indicate that importing countries are now turning this way for their supplies. The visible supply decreased 1,517,000; last year increase 77,000. The weakness has been mainly speculative on selling in anticipation of spring wheat movement." As regards maize [the same authorities say:—"The next crop futures have undergone very little change. Crop conditions are, on the whole, favourable. Weather has been generally dry, and some complaint has been heard, but such weather was, on the whole, needed to mature a backward crop. Receipts are moderate and demand good. Visible decrease 1,006,000, last year increase 407,000."

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE ANNUAL ATHLETIC SPORTS.

The annual athletic sports held in connection with the St. Mary's College, commenced on Monday, in the compound of the Institute, Mazagon, and were brought to a successful conclusion last evening. The race course was marked off and decorated with variegated banners. On both days the sports were witnessed by a gathering of ladies and gentlemen. The college band was in attendance and played selections of music at intervals. The events were well contested; the competitors doing credit to their physical training under Mr. Wells, the trainer. In the Pole Jump O. Kershaw cleared a height of 9 ft. 6 in. Various revolutions performed on the parallel bars were much admired and elicited frequent applause. The combination figure on the parallel bars, on which a boy stood with the Union Jack was well performed and received approbation from the audience. The physical drill, in which about twenty senior students took part, displayed the good training they had received at the institute. The sack and obstacle races caused a good deal of amusement amongst the spectators. The programme was concluded with a tug-of-war between the "Britains and the Boers," in which contest the Britains came off victorious after a hard pull. The following are the results of some of the principal events:—

400 Yards. Flat Race—Richard Hogan, 1; R. Mc Evoy, 2.
200 Yards—Garthwaite, 1; Cahil, 2.
250 Yards—C. Alvaris, 1; C. Symour, 2.
200 Yards—P. Hopkins, 1; F. Durham, 2.
High Jump—Richard Hogan, 5 ft, 4 in., 1; P. Mahony, 5 ft. 3 in., 2
Hurdle Race—Kershaw, 1; R. Hogan, 2.
Pole Jump—O. Kershaw, 9 ft. 8 in., 1; Creagh, 9 ft, 5 in., 2.
100 Yards. Race—Brady, 1; O'Connell, 2.
150 Yards—F. Rennisson, 1 J Hurst 2.
250 Yards—Leao, 1; Fitz Patrick, 2.
300 Yards—McIvoy, 1 A. Naronha, 2.

At the conclusion of the sports cheers were given for Lieut.-Col. Nicholson, Mr. Wells, and Rev. Mr. Weingartgner, the Rector.

The trial of Knezevitch on the charge of attempting to assassinate ex-King Milan, and of twenty-six other prisoners on that of high treason, was continued at Belgrade on Sept. 9 and 10. Knezevitch, who had repudiated the statements in his original deposition implicating several of the other prisoners and declared that nobody save himself was concerned in the attempt on the ex-King, retracted this statement and adhered to his original deposition. On the 11th several of the accused were interrogated and confronted with the witnesses against them, whose testimony did not appear to be of a trustworthy or convincing character. On the 12th the accused Milinkovics, a Customs official at Mitrovitza, in whose house a letter from Karageorgevics was found expressing regret at the situation in Servia, deposed to having only communicated to the late prefect Anjelic's information respecting the dissemination in Servia of prohibited pamphlets. The prisoner charged the lawyer Sivkovics, one of the accused, with having abetted the distribution of pamphlets. The prisoner further deposed that he had applied to Karageorgevics for funds to enable him to carry out the project of founding a newspaper. The interrogation of the prisoners was continued on the 13th, and it is expected that the trial will last for ten days or a fortnight longer.

THE BENI-ISRAELS AND INOCULATION AGAINST PLAGUE.

Under the auspices of Khan Saheb David Solomon, a religious drama, "King Joseph," was performed in Marathi in the Novelty Theatre by the Beni-Israel Penkar Singing Club on the 28th ultimo. There was a very large attendance of Beni-Israels and Bagdad Jews. Mr. Benjamin Samson in addressing the audience from the stage referred to the great zeal, courage, and ability with which Khan Saheb David Solomon had worked in connection with the Plague.

The Khan Saheb, in replying, took the opportunity of delivering a most impressive speech in favour of inoculation against plague. He also addressed his Bagdad Jewish brethren of the 1st and 2nd Nagpada, and advised them to lose no time in getting themselves inoculated with Dr. Haffkine's plague serum. He gave the community to understand that he was about to call a general meeting for the purpose of discussing the advisability of inoculation, and he would there get himself inoculated in the presence of his Jewish brethren.

The drama was performed with ability and the performance reflected great credit on the "Penkar Singing Club."

THE RULES OF POLO.

A representative committee of well-known players and authorities on the game in the Southern Presidency have lately been engaged on a work that should earn them the gratitude of the polo world all over India. It has long been acknowledged, says the *Pioneer*, that the existing rules of Polo are very short of being entirely satisfactory. In some cases they are vague, in others deficient, and there is a complete absence of method in their grouping. Moreover as these rules are only published in the "Polo Calendar," which few players care to invest in, they are not accessible to the general public, and thus not one in fifty players is in possession of the rules. A strangely large proportion, we believe, it would be found, are ignorant, except in a hazy way, of the laws of the game. The Committee at Bangalore has drawn up an elaborate series of proposed rules, which are not only clearly classified and arranged, but appear to be excellent in their conception. Some of the essential features of the proposed rules are the clear yet concise definations of such difficult points as possession of the ball, illustrated by excellent diagrams, "crossing," "off side," abolishing the "dangerous foul," penalty for riding off with the elbow, "bowling" the ball into play, bowling the ball "outwards" from the spot where the game is stopped in cases of a broken ball or accidents, deliberately riding over the ball "to prevent" an adversary hitting it and so on. The existing rules were good enough when only two or three tour naments were held in the twelve months, at which the teams engaged were all picked first class players who thoroughly knew the rules of the game. Now there are tournaments being constantly held all over the country and many taken part who are selected to play solely for their hitting and galloping qalities, rather than that they are versed in the science or rules of the game. It is not a day too soon to remodel the rules so as to render them more intelligible and easy of reference. We are assured that the bulk of the polo players whose opinions are worth considering, are very favourably impressed with the new proposals which are now under the consideration of the Indian Polo Association.

A BOOM IN RECRUITING.

Business is now fairly brisk at the London Recruiting Depot. The official list shows that last week there were 175 army recruits, while in the corresponding week of last year there were 130. Questioned by a representative of the "Daily Graphic," an official stated that he could assign no reason for the activity in recruiting. Possibly the war scare might have something to do with it, but that theory fell through when it was found there were just as many army recruits in the week ending September 17th of last year as there were last week. A fair number of recruits usually presented themselves on the conclusion of each hopping season, but the present season is not yet past. The end of the harvest does not affect the business to any appreciable extent, as nearly all the recruits at the London depot are Londoners.

The official in question stated that in all probability a certain percentage of the recruits now presenting themselves were anxious to see service at once—in which case they would be disappointed, as a recruit would not be fit for such duty until he had had from six to nine months' training. It was impossible to say definitely why recruits presented themselves, but probably, if they were questioned on the subject, they would not admit that the war scare was the cause of their action.

This week has not been quite a "record" week for this year. The best week was that ending January 14th—apparently intending recruits wait until after Christmas—when 196 army recruits enlisted. The worst week was that ending April 1st, when there were only 60, but this was a short week on account of the Easter Holidays. Although the recruiting sergeants have been unusually busy within the last few days the official list shows that in the first eight months of this year there were only 4,177 army recruits as compared with 4,323 in the corresponding period of last year, and 4,164 in the same time of 1897.

A NEW ELECTRICAL WONDER.

SIGHT FOR THE BLIND.

Dr. Peter Stiens, the Russian electrician, states that he has applied an electrical apparatus of his invention to several blind persons, and has made them to see light and the shape of objects around them. A Central News reporter has had interview with him, in the course of which Dr. Stiens said that he had been working on this invention for some years and had every confidence now that he would soon bring it to such a state of utility that blind persons by its aid would be able to see with their brains just as ordinary people see through their normal eyes. Dr. Stiens then suggested that the interviewer should judge for himself, and the latter describes what happened as follows:—

"Dr. Stiens took me into a room and blindfolded me effectually. Then he lighted matches in front of my face, so close some of them that I could smell the burning sulphur, and could feel the heat of the flame. But I could see nothing. Then he connected me with his apparatus. The blindfolding substance was not touched for altered. In place of the darkness there then appeared a white light before me. Then Dr. Stiens held up an object. 'What is this?' he asked. 'A pair of pincers,' I replied. 'Right,' answered the electrician, 'and what shape is this?' He held up another object. 'It is round.' 'Exactly; now what can you see?' 'Only the white light.' 'Exactly.' Then he switched off something, and all was darkness. 'I have taken off the apparatus, and now you can see nothing.' 'Exactly,' I answered. He took off my bandage and I found myself in the broad daylight again.

"'I will show you something else,' he said. 'Stand before this wooden partition,' I did so, staring at a blank expanse of wood, my eyes about six inches from it. Dr. Stiens blindfolded me again. Then he applied the electrical apparatus, and I could see the white light in front of me as before. 'There' observed he, 'when he had unbandaged my eyes, 'you didn't see that light through the wood with your eyes—you saw it directly with your brain.'" Dr. Stiens informed the reporter that he has taken the degree of doctor of philosophy at Berlin, and has a number of electrical patents running on the Continent.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 4th October, 1899.

1. There will be a meeting of the Regimental Committee at Headquarters this evening at 6 p.m.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Capt.,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. WILSON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 4th October, 1899.

1. The following drills will take place to-morrow (Thursday):—

No. 1 Company (Town Hall Compound)—40 pr. R. M. L. Gun drill at 8-45 p.m.

No. 2 Company (Nesbit Road Headquarters)—40 pr. R. M. L. Gun drill and Laying at 8-45 p.m.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Captain, R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

The Queen's name is usually kept out of public controversies, but a writer in the "Church Review" brings it into the Incense Question. He says that during the Queen's residence last month at Osborne one of the few priests in the diocese of Winchester who is honoured with commands to preach before her Majesty was engaged by the Queen in a short conversation, in the course of which she took occasion to remark that there seemed to be a great deal of excitement in the Church at present. The clergyman agreed, adding that it was mainly about incense, which the archbishops had declared to be illegal. The Queen's rejoinder was: "Surely if incense is illegal now, it must have been so forty years ago. Why did they not discover it soone?"

GOLF AND GOLFERS.

It is probable that the two great annual handicaps in connection with the Royal and Ancient Club, the Calcutta Cup and Jubilee Vase, have never obtained a better class entry than was the case last week in connection with the latter trophy. The presence of Mr. F. G. Tait is always sufficient to make the tournament unusually interesting, but in addition to the ex-amateur champion we also found the names of Messrs. Leslie Balfour-Melville, Chas. Hutchings, E. Blackwell, J. L. Low, H. C. Ellis, H. G. B. Ellis, Ernley Blackwell, and R. T. Boothby, all of whom had the distinction of being placed behind the scratch mark, a number of players also starting from scratch.

Mr. Tait naturally suffered in this handicap for the success he obtained earlier in the season in connection with the Calcutta Cup, and consequently found himself burdened with a penalty of five strokes, having to concede two strokes to Mr. Balfour-Melville and three strokes to Messrs. Edward Blackwell, Chas. Hutchings and J. L. Low. This handicap eventually proved too heavy even for his powers, as, after successfully contesting the first four heats, he succumbed to Mr. C. A. W. Cameron, to whom he was called upon to concede half a stroke a hole.

The honours of the tournament, however, belong to Mr. H. C. Ellis, the young Oxonian, who by his success thoroughly maintained the high reputation he made for himself in club matches early in the spring, when, it may be remembered, he included Mr. Tait, the then amateur champion, amongst his victims. On the form he exhibited in the Northern Tour promoted by the Oxford and Cambridge Golfing Society, Mr. Ellis certainly appeared leniently treated in receiving four strokes from Mr. Tait and two strokes from Mr. Balfour-Melville, and those who had witnessed him play at St. Annes and Formby were not surprised to learn of his success. He certainly had all his work cut out against both Messrs. Ernley Blackwell and Cameron. In fact, against the latter in the third round of the final he had much the worst of the situation until the last few holes, and at one time appeared likely to suffer defeat, as Mr. Cameron held the useful lead of three holes with six to go; but he succeeded in halving the round, and made no mistake in playing off at the second time of asking. His was an excellent performance for a young player who has had literally no experience, except in connection with inter-club matches, and there is every indication of a brilliant golfing career before the Oxonian.

Mr. Ellis can hardly be called a stylish player. His method is too far removed from orthodoxy to admit such a claim being made on his behalf, but there can be no doubt as to the power he puts behind the ball, particularly from the tee. Although his style has the appearance of what may be termed an exaggerated three-quarter swing, the club-head probably travels farther than that of many players who take the club well round the neck in what is recogised as correct manner; whilst in addition he always has the club well in command, a fact which cannot be said of all who take it well round the neck or shoulders. His iron play is good, while he has a clean, confident manner of striking the ball on the putting green which augurs well for effective results. If he has a weakness—or, rather, had a weakness—it is probably in getting the ball away through the green, as judging by his golf in the northern tour of his club, he did not appear to have quite mastered the knack of forcing the ball away from an indifferent lie with a wooden club. Thus the length of his strokes through the green compared very unfavourably with those from the tee. This slight defect, however, may have been due to want of habitual practice on long links.

The high wind which prevailed on Saturday played havoc with the scores in local competitions. At Leasowe—a course which is peculiarly open to the ravages of a strong west wind—the lowest net score was as high as 88, whilst Mr. Ball himself required as many as 85 to complete the course, a fine testimony to the difficulty of the day. At Hall Road, on the occasion of the autumn meeting of the West Lancashire Club, the scoring was comparatively lower than at Leasowe, but on the other hand considerably higher than is usually the case at the club meetings. The medal fell to Mr. Hilton, with a score of 81, the only other gross score under 90 being 86 by Mr. G. F. Smith, whilst the first prize in the net returns fell to Mr. F. Gittins, jun., with 94 less 10—84.

The Championship of the South of Ireland fell, as I anticipated, to Mr. J. R. Gairdner, the Richmond crack. On form he was the best class player in the field, and for once in a way form worked out correctly. Only once was his position seriously threatened, and that, peculiar to say, by his old opponent, Mr. F. Ballingall. It was only after a halved match that Mr. Gairdner emerged victorious on the 19th green. The penultimate and final rounds he had no difficulty in vanquishing, the former being contested against the only Royal Liverpool representative in the field, Mr. G. H. Nicholson, as some of the papers have it—or, otherwise, Mr. H. C. V. Nicholson, as he was christened. The young Hoylake player came out of the meeting with distinct credit, as he won his first three heats with comparative ease, and took Mr. Gairdner to the 18th green after being five down at the turn. His first half of the course was, on account of its length, all in favour of the extra power enjoyed by the Richmond player. In the final the latter was called upon to meet Mr. Josiah Livingston, who had run Mr. Ball to one hole in the Irish Championship, and who had been doing excellent work in the preliminary rounds, one of his feats being to equal the record of the course (78) in the semifinal ties against Mr. H. Ballingall. He, however, found Mr. Gairdner irresistible form, the Richmond golfer eventually winning very easily by six up and five to play, having in addition, lowered the record of the course to 77 in the first of the two rounds played.

J. H. Taylor can now claim to join the small and select band who have succeeded in lowering the colours of the champion during the present year, the other two who can claim the distinction being Braid and Herd, who accomplished the feat at Eastbourne and Old Trafford respectively. All three matches, peculiar to say, finished on the last green, whilst another similarity to be noted is the fact that Vardon on the three occasions ate one time enjoyed a useful lead on the homeward journey. Taylor's success comes in a minor degree as a compensation for the terrible dressing down he so recently received at Portmarnock, but it will require more than one success such as Taylor enjoyed at Newquay last week to quite wipe out that adverse balance of 16 holes at the Irish meeting. The result, however, will doubtless give an added interest to the proposed meeting at Westward Ho between Vardon and Taylor, but at the time of the Irish meeting there was a certain doubt as to whether the match would take place owing to Vardon's numerous engagements precluding him from arranging a convenient date. But I think we may rest assured that the Westward Ho officials will leave no stone unturned to satisfactorily arrange the meeting if possible, particularly as Vardon was unable to be present at the recent professional tournament.

Playing last week at Hoylake, Mr. John Graham, jun., accomplished the rather unique feat of holing the "Cop" hole in one. Singularly enough, this, so far as I can gather, has only once previously been accomplished. On the other hand, the "Rushes" hole has often been the victim of such a sensational performance. The feat was peculiarly gratifying to Mr. Graham, as never previously had he enjoyed the distinction of holing out from the tee.

In connection with sensational strokes such as that I have mentioned, Sherlock, the Oxford professional, was the hero of a record in connection with the recent meeting at Ormarnock, as in the second round of the preliminary score play, he held out the seventh hole in one—a distance of from 180 to 90 yards.

The meeting of the Tantallon Club are always interesting, but they may be termed particularly so when Messrs. F. G. Tait and J. E. Laidlay grace the occasion with their presence, as they did on Saturday last, at the autumn gathering of the club. At the spring meeting, it may be remembered, Mr. Laidlay had a comparatively easy victory with a score of 85, Mr. Tait being out of the running with a score well over 90. History repeated itself on Saturday, as Mr. Laidlay was once more successful—on this occasion with a score of 87, Mr. Tait tieing with Mr. Dalziel for second position with 89. It would appear by the scores returned that the course must have been unusually difficult on Saturday, particularly on the outward half, to which even the winner required no less than 49, and which included only one-four.

Ray, the young Jersey professional, whose play attracted so much attention during the Open Championship week, has recently been accomplishing great things on his home green at Guernsey, where he is now professional. If rumour be correct, he is the one of all the Jersey boys who is most likely to emulate the deeds of the great Vardon. Experience is what he wants, and unfortunately he is not likely to obtain it unless some English club employs him as professional.

During the present week the annual contest thefor Championship of the Welsh union takes place over the Conway links, near Llandudno. The Champion ship is at present held by Mr. F. E. Woodhead, the Yorkshire Champion, and if he decides to again take part in the contest it is far from improbable that he will once again repeat his success, particularly as he is well acquainted with the Conway course, and has accomplished many excellent performances over the green in the past. I hear the course is in excellent condition, and there is every prospect of an interesting week's play.

H. H. Hilton.

Liverpool, Sept. 15.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

APPRECIATION OF LORD SANDHURST'S SERVICES.

With reference to the service dinner at Poona given to HE. Lord Sandhurst, the *East Goftar* remarks:—It is not usual for any branch of "the services" to give in formal dinner to the head of the Presidency, as a mark of their esteem and appreciation. The rarity of the event lent an additional value to the civil service dinner at which Lord Sandhurst was entertained last week at Poona. His Excellency has passed through a period of unprecedented stress and strain. He has had to battle almost continuously with plague and famine, and has performed his heavy, onerous and painful duties with an equanimity, devotion and whole-heartedness, which have evoked the sympathy and approval of the public as well as of the official world. The executive were stimulated in their arduous work by the high example of their chief, and during a period of prolonged anxiety and trouble when their energy is taxed to the utmost and their temper is apt to be sorely tried, it is no small testimony to the tact and administrative ability of Lord Sandhurst that he has been able to win their esteem and good-will in such a marked degree. The dinner, we are told, was a cordial manifestation of sympathy and respect, which is bound to be appreciated with particular keenness by one who has been weighed down by cares and anxieties.

POPULARISATION OF INOCULATION.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* remarks:—We have noticed with great pleasure the interesting lectures delivered by leaders of different communities on the advisability of getting the masses inoculated in time. The effects are not quite gratifying but, we have no doubt, the results will, by degrees, be highly satisfactory, if the leaders continue their laudable efforts till by grace divine and efforts human the demon of plague will be got rid of. To further popularize inoculation among the Parsees we wish the Trustees of the Parsee Punchayet may take some really active part in the matter. Though the experiment was not quite successful last year, we think it yet highly desirable that several paid doctors should be appointed, before it will be too late, to visit different localities and somehow or other persuade Parsee families to get themselves inoculated at their own places.

CARRIAGE OF WATER BY RAIL.

The *Indian Spectator* suggest the carriage of water by rail to those parts of the country where it is most urgently needed. Our contemporary writes:—With Jodhpur, Bikanir, Jesalmir and other parts of Rajputana crying their lives out for water, the question again arises whether it is impossible to send them this vital necessary by rail? In days of drought and scarcity, at any rate, the nearest Municipalities might well come to their relief, charging, if they liked, a nominal fee for the precious freight supplied for man and beast. They must begin, of course, with drinking water. As to carriage, we think our railways have enough facilities now to be able to help in the matter. Cheap water, carried by rail at cost price, in iron tanks, to the thirsty population in the interior—surely this is not an impossibility. On a small scale our Railway Companies carry oil and water long distances. All that is needed is to increase the bulk. Ours is a Government known for sympathy and resource. To them we may safely leave the details.

MR. S. S. BENGALEE'S STATUE.

Government have allotted on excellent site on the Esplanade, opposite the Secretariat, for the statue of the late Mr. Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengalee, C.I.E. The *East Goftar* says:—Mr. Sorabjee Bengalee's statue has at last fould a suitable and prominent place on the maidan opposite the Secretariat. It is a high honour done by the Government to the memory of the deceased. The statue will be at the south end of the road opposite the High Court and the Secretariat, and will be an ornament to the city. When the new building-site on the Wellington Road is covered with stately and elegant mansions, the importance of the locality will be greatly enhanced. While the public has to be thankful to H. E. the Governor for the condescension and courtesy with which the question of selecting the site for the statue has been speedily disposed of it cannot be forgotten that the Corporation acted throughout in a very ungracious and discourteous manner.

MEDICAL MEN FROM ENGLAND FOR PLAGUE WORK IN INDIA.

The *Indian Spectator* is against the importation of medical men from England for plague work in India. Our contemporary states:—The Secretary of State, we note, is advertising for medical men, in England, for plague work in India. The remuneration offered is Rs. 700 and 800 per mensem and the term of appointment is to be nine months. In addition to their salaries, they will have to be paid their passages to and fro, and probably, an allowance for preliminary expenses as well. They will come here totally ignorant, or what is worse, with a little knowledge of the people whom they are to protect from plague. We have, week after week, been pointing out in these columns the importance of dealing with tact and sympathy with the susceptibilities of the population in this regard. The employment of English doctors, new to the country, for plague work is much to be deprecated. They will not only be useless, but might easily, and with the best of intentions become the cause of mischief and much exasperation. There are a sufficient number of experienced medical officers in this country, if only they are properly utilised, to carry out the few really useful, as distinguished from the many ornamental, measures, now in vogue against plague.

The *Native Opinion* observes:—We learn that a fresh batch of medical men the Secretary of State is intent upon sending to carry on the work of plague operations. Three years' heavy expense on the plague his Lordship should take as an indication that the Indian treasury is no more able to undertake fresh expense on a foreign machinery necessarily for too expensive. Recent operations have given native practitioners sufficient experience about plague work and since the latter class *educationally* is as competent as any body of European medical men, and when a lot of them can be available at considerably less expense any medical impertations in view of our financial condition are as highly prep sterous as they are impolitic.

AN EXCLUSION AT THE SERVICE DINNER.

With regard to the alleged exclusion of native Civilians, from the service dinner to H. E. Lord Sandhurst at Poona, the *Rast Goftar* remarks:—A question arises by the way why the native Civilians, two of whom have risen to the rank of Collectors of districts and several others are Judges and Assistant Judges and Collectors, were not given any part at this dinner whether as hosts or as guests? We note that at the dinner there were present several guests not belonging to the Civil Service, and yet the few native Civilians were excluded from taking any part in honoring their Chief. His Excellency may well consider whether it is proper that the "members of the Civil Service" should make such an ungraceful distinction in regard to native officers of the same service.

THE RANGOON OUTRAGE CASE.

The vernacular papers still continue to harp on the iniquities of the Rangoon outrage case. The *Rast Goftar* observes:—The removal of the Royal West Kents Regiment from Rangoon to Aden is a step in the right direction, though it will not quite soothe public feeling in Burmah. If it was not possible to bring the scoundrels who committed that diabolical outrage to book, one would think the proper punishment would be to disband the regiment in disgrace. It must be remembered that this atrocious crime was committed by nearly forty soldiers in broad day light, and it is impossible to believe that there are none in the regiment itself who know more than the witnesses who gave evidence on behalf of the prosecution in the Sessions Court. If H. E. Lord Curzon only directs strict inquiries to be made by the head of the regiment, the guilty cannot escape. And once found out, they should be ignominiously dismissed, if the regiment cannot be disbanded.

The *Indu Prakash* writes:—Now that the Advocate General of Burmah has been compelled to drop all the remaining prosecutions in the Rangoon outrage case, and that there seems little likelihood of any attempt succeeding in reopening the case, even on the ground of a misdirection to the Jury, the problems which all India expects Lord Curzon's Government to solve satisfactorily, is to find out some other adequate and exemplary method of punishing the Royal West Kent Regiment. For, verily, it is the whole Regiment—officers and men, all of whom seem to us to be more or less *parties ex criminis*—to be offenders, either as principals or as accessories, before or after the event.

THE LAST LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL MEETING.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* thinks the business done at the last meeting of the Legislative Council at Poona was of little importance, and adds:—The list of interpellations was very small. Probably most of the Hon'ble members did not like to be bedoded over and over again. Already anticipating barefaced affirmatives and provoking negatives in reply to their elaborate questions, they thought fit to take no part in the Council farce and thus reserve a good deal of their time and energy for better and more favourable occasions. But to be said to the credit of Lord Sandhurst's Government that the replies condescended to the few questions put to them at the Wednesday's meeting were not so very disappointing as those given at the preceding one.

The *Gujerati* discourses:—The Hon. Mr. James introduced the District Municipal Bill in the local Legislative Council in a speech that will in itself not provoke any adverse criticism. But to use Mr. Chandavarkar's words, we wish the Bill were as good as its mover and we further agree with the Hon. Member in thinking that he had by a strange irony of fate got hold of the wrong Bill and forgotten the right one which he ought to have placed before the Council. We can well understand Rao Bahadur Desai's approval of the Bill. We quite appreciate the feeling of unbounded admiration which the Hon. Mr. Chunilal entertains towards "such an admirable specimen of a Bill." Our only wonder is why he should have thought it capable of further improvement at the hands of the Select Committee of which he is a member. The only nominated member who freely commented upon the measure was the Hon. Mr. Vijbhucandas Atmaram. All the elected councillors expressed their stong disapproval of some of the most important parts of the proposed legislation. In this they are at one with outside independent opinion, so far as it has found time to grow and mature since the publication of the Bill.

The *Indian Spectator* writes:—The tone of the speech of the Hon. Mr. James, in moving the first reading of the Mofussil Municipalities Bill, was in somewhat striking contrast to that of the Statement of Objects and Reasons appended to the draft of the measure. In the latter the velvet glove was very much in evidence, while in the Honorable member's speech the iron hand was allowed rather ostentatiously to have its turn. There, we read of nothing but the extension of powers and the enlargement of scope; here, we see more of the responsibility of Government to keep Muncipal bodies in their proper place. There, the Municipalities are referred to as bodies that may be entrusted with greater powers, here, as agencies from which the tax-payer and the general public outside of them, have to be protected by the intervention of Government. In a word, while the Statement of Objects and Reasons is conciliatory to the extent even of concealment, the speech is aggressive, and breathes of war.

BOMBAY YARN IN CHINA.

Messrs. Hormusjee and Co.'s circular, dated 14th September says:—The unprecedented activity reported in our last has been somewhat becalmed. The main cause of the market relapsing into quietude is the receipt of news by wire that the much needed rain has fallen in India. Importers have been all along anxious sellers at current rates to which Chinese have not very eagerly responded. On the other hand, they have been disposing of their previous purchases to the country buyers as fast as possible, under the apprehension of an inevitable recession in the market owing to the anticipated improvement in Indian crops. Hence sales have not been very large and a decline of dol. ½ to dol. 1 is noticeable in some instances. The turnover of the fortnight consists of about 7,000 bales as hereunder:—

1,500	bales of No.	20	sold at dls.	83 to dls.	94
500	"	16	"	75 "	87 & dls. 91
1,000	"	12	"	70 "	84
3,550	"	10	"	66 "	87
150	"	8	"	66 "	74
300	"	6	"	62 "	72

leaving unsold stocks—under arrivals of 2,500 bales and shipments coastwise and northwards of about the same number of bales—at 37,000, bales. Exchange on India is to-day Rs. 145 wire and Rs. 145 1-2 on demand.

About 250 bales No. 10 of the Local Mill have been worked off at dols. 80 to dols. 81.

Japanese spinnings to the extent of 4,500 bales have been sold at previous rates, the major portion of the business being in goods to arrive.

Advices from Shanghai have not been encouraging though there has been a rise of tael 1-2 to 1 in all counts. Holders have put up prices owing to the downward tendency of Rupee exchange, but this not meeting with the views of dealers business has been greatly curtailed. No. 10 has been chiefly taken up for Tientsin. The bulk of the business has been in this count. Sales of 4,200 bales have taken place as follows:—

1,200	bales of No.	20	sold at Tls.	66.50 to	62.00
600	"	16	"	59.00 "	68.00
120	"	12	"	57.50 "	61.00
2,250	"	10	"	53.00 "	60.00

leaving unsold stocks at 33,000 bales. Exchange on India, as on the 11th instant, has been advised at Rs. 198 1-2 wire and Rs. 199 post.

Japanese and Local spinnings have been in fair request at hardening rates. 3,000 bales of the former and 2,000 of the latter have changed hands. There would have been a large business in Local spinnings, but millers, being uncertain of the outturn of China Cotton Crop, have put off from entering into fresh contracts.

Jap. No	20 at Tls.	68.50 to	20	Local, No	10 at Tls. 64.50 packed
"	16 "	67.50 "	70	"	14 " 67 00 to 71 unpkd.
				"	16 " 72 00 unpacked

In Japan the market is advised to have ruled in sympathy with the fluctuations of the cotton market. In the first interval the tone of the market was quiet owing to rain having fallen in India, as well as owing to Mid-Americans showing a decline. Lattery owing to the recovery in Americans the market assumed a firm tone. No. 20 is quoted yens 90 and No. 16 yens 85 to 87.

BARON DHANIS'S EXPEDITION.

A FIGHT WITH THE MUTINEERS.

After six months' silence some definite news has been received from Baron Dhanis, whose recovery of Kabambarre on the last day of 1898 closed the road to the Lualaba which the Batetia mutineers had sought to force. A telegram gave the information that on July 20 Baron Dhanis had fought an action with the mutineers near Sungula, and that after some hours' fighting he had defeated them with a loss of 100 killed, while on his side he had lost 25 black troops, without a white officer being killed or wounded. He had not deemed it prudent to order a pursuit, because the region in front of him had been rendered desolute by famine and small-pox. The mutineers, therefore, have only suffered a considerable reverse, and some further measures will still be necessary to effect their complete dispersal or surrender. The following information derived from official sources will assist to fill up the gap in news between the recapture of Kabamberre on December 31 last and the engagement six weeks ago or which such early news has been received through a telegram sent to the east coast by the agency of the African Lakes Company Baron Dhanis's own report can scarcely arrive for another month by way of the Congo. After the recapture of Kabambarre Baron Dhanis adopted a cautious but vigilant plan of campaign. He felt bound to keep his small force concentrated for fear of incurring defeats similar to those that had befallen his lieutenants when attacked in detail, and he had also to restore the shaken authority of the State in the districts of Manyema. But the most important argument in favour of patience was, after all, derived from the difficulty in procuring supplies for his force through the impoverished state of the region east of Kabambarre. Baron Dhanis was determined to do nothing hazardous, trusting to the effect of internal causes of disintegration among the rebles and perhaps to some error on their side providing him with the chance of dealing his enemy an effective blow. He was in this frame of mind at the end of last January, when news came that the Batetia, after falling back from Kabambarre, were threatening the station of M'Towa on Lake Tanganyika, situated in south-easterly direction from Kabambarre. A small garrison under the command of Lieutenant Hecq held the station, but a reinforcement was imperatively demanded to render the place secure. In the course of last February the required reinforcement entered M'Towa, and Baron Dhanis then occupied the line of the Luama, with his advanced post at Sungula, the scene of the Congolese reverse last year. His plan of campaign was so far modified that he resolved to gradually clear the district between Sungula and the lake north of M'Towa from the mutineers, and to turn their movements in a northerly direction. This he succeeded in doing during the summer, with the result that the Batetia were at last confined to Baraka, on Lake Tanganyika, north-east of Sungola and considerably north of M'Towa. Here they appear to have suffered both from famine and small-pox, and the theory of the Congo authorities at Brussels is that their necessities compelled the Batela to assume the offensive, with the result described in the telegram. Is is not expected that the Belgian officer will attempt to follow up his success immediately, as the risk of an epidemic of small-pox among his men would be very great. But although the blow struck does not for this reason signify the complete collapse of the mutineers, it means a diminution of their capacity for causing mischief. Their hopes of regaining the western side of the Upper Congo, where they could alone expect to obtain any considerable reinforcement in their native districts, must now be dispelled, and gradually they will altogether disappear, unless they decide in sheer desperation to throw themselves on the mercy of the state whose authority they have so long defied. After several years' anxiety on their account the Congo Government is at last able to feel that the mutinous contingent of the Nile expedition of four years ago has been redu

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

THE disposition developed amongst men in constant association, especially in a regiment and battalion, is the origin of *esprit de corps*. This beneficent disposition is supposed to be highly appreciated by those in high places. Lord Wolseley could be quoted a scores of times in support, in book and by speeches, and yet no one has more to answer for in the way of destroying *esprit de corps* than the War Office—where Lord Wolseley reigns as supremely as the Secretary of State sees fit. Staff work and, from the regiment counts for everything, regimental work within it for nothing. Unhappily the regiment is no longer the home it used to be; for those eager to push their fortunes it is regarded as a sort of paternal roof to come back to for a short time whilst planning a fresh departure from it, because to remain in the military home does not pay. Fortune must be looked for outside, the objective of an officer often being promotion into some other corps over the heads of seniors in acknowledgment of services rendered apart from his regiment, to be repeated as often as found necessary.

The past generation of course only has the experience of the past by which to judge, but there are links between past and present, and it is only from the past that the present can be made to understand what *esprit de corps* meant in a real regiment, having a history of its own and a not altogether unmerited contempt for those who ran away from it to the Staff. One of long experience and of high Army rank was lately heard to express himself to the effect that "Regimental service is laughed at—and yet it is the regiment which wins battles." It is regrettable, and all the more so that the fast-vanishing legend of the regiment has no greater believer than he whose fate it is to select everybody for transfer and for non-regimental employment. It might be a remedy to educate, as is partially done in Germany, young officers for the Staff and keep them in their Staff offices, and to leave regimental officers to their regiments. If the Staff has its use, so has the regiment, and there are occasions when the latter is preferable and more immediately useful.

Much dissatisfaction is expressed at the patchwork process which the authorities have seen fit to apply to that formerly sacred institution, officers' long leave. It is difficult to see what advantages the new system of "take it when you can" has over the old one of fixed dates. The matter was then simplicity itself; half the commissioner strength went on leave, whilst the other half did their work until their return, whereas now there is a continual coming and going of officers; all perturbed by the same thought, "still owed three weeks!" It does not take a very old soldier to conceive the occasional difficulty experienced in recovering the debt, and the huge grievance established if it should prove to be a bad one. The labourer is certainly worthy of his hire in these busy days, and he is not rendered any the more keen or efficient by having it doled out to him in uncertain driblets, with perhaps a percentage deducted for the "exigencies of the Service."

Once again the Royal Artillery bids fair to put in a strong claim for the abolition of the harmless unnecessary infantryman, for nothing less can follow the discovery of a gun capable of eliminating him from the scheme of creation while yet a day's march away. The newest Woolwich bantling certainly appears a terrific weapon, but is there a single spot in the world at which there is the remotest possibility of a battle taking place which affords a field of fire of fifteen miles? And if there were, what are the current odds against the chances of hitting even an army corps drawn up in mass at that distance? It would appear that beyond a certain point increase of artillery range somewhat resembles the chance million that Mr. Vanderbilt unexpectedly inherited the other day, suggesting the query, "What will he do with it?" The last word of gunnery will undoubtedly be on the subject of rapidity, not range of fire. Whilst the surface of the globe still retains its ancient character as "an imperfectly-designed curve," the attainment of stupendous trajectories is but so much waste of effort.

Admiral Colomb contrives to say something new about Trafalgar in the *United Service Magazine* this month, and he urges with considerable force his contention that the battle has been misunderstood. He has been examining the signal books, and, although for the present he gives merely an outline of his view with the intention of setting forth his challenge and without much evidence, he is able pretty conclusively to show that there is no real ground for the accepted view that the attack was made in two columns approximately at right angles to the French line. We must be content to say that Admiral Colomb, basing himself on Nelson's order of October 9 and on Collingwood's despatch, with extracts from logs, concludes that the intention on the 21st was to carry out the plan of the 9th; that is, to bear down in two lines about parallel to each other and of Villeneuve's line. He asks for evidence that the ships were ordered to form lines ahead instead to "lines of bearing," as had been intended. The article is illustrated by plans drawn to scale. The inquiry is, of course, deeply interesting, and we shall await with curiosity Admiral Colomb's fuller evidence.

Under the present system a man of limited means if he resign his commission in the regular Service is practically debarred from returning to the colours as an officer, even in time of national emergency. Nor is the question of expense confined to the yearly training; a uniform has to be provided. Now it is commonly supposed that an officer who has served in the regular Army may, on joining the Reserve, wear his former uniform with the addition of "R" on the shoulder-strap. This applies to officers who have left the Service under certain conditions, but not to subalterns who have voluntarily resigned their commissions. Thus an officer who has held the rank of lieutenant in a Highland regiment, for instance, would have the doubtful pleasure of supplying himself with an entire new kit before enjoying a month's training at his own expense.

The rules for the conduct of field manœuvres, 1899, have now been published, and we are sorry to see that the suggestion with reference to the duty of umpires has not been utilised in correcting the "provisional" edition. Whilst fully and gratefully acknowledging the immense improvement shown by the new rules when compared with those previously in use, we hold that it is a great mistake for an umpire to be required to inform the defenders how long the process of their expulsion is to take in order that they may "have that time at their disposal in which to obtain reinforcements or otherwise." It surely is distinctly preferable that the officer in command shall be left to form his own opinion as to the gravity of his position. The new rule means, as we said in an article on August 12, that the "bullets have been endowed with a power of speech permitting them to foretell their own effect within a fixed period of time." Umpires, as stated in the rules, are required at manœuvres to represent the "bullets." This is quite sufficient; what we shall have to face in war is bullets, not prophets, and there is therefore no reason to consult the latter at manœuvres.

A considerable number of officers have resigned their commissions for domestic or other reasons which did "not originate in any cause affecting honour, character, or professional efficiency," to quote the Queen's Regulations. That their services would be valuable in event of Great Britain being plunged in a European war cannot be doubted. They have given up soldiering as a profession, but surely none would hang back in case of national danger. To be able to assume his former position at a moment's notice an officer must keep in touch with things military, and must spend a reasonable time annually in drill and manœuvre. With this end in view he may join either the Militia or Volunteers. An officer who joins either force, however finds himself saddled with considerable annual expense. Thinking both these branches of the Reserve forces too expensive for a man of moderate means, let us suppose that the ex-officer decides to join the reserve of officers, hoping by this means to serve his country without a considerable outlay. He writes for information to the War Office and is informed that should he join the reserve of officers he must be attached to Regulars for one month annually at his own expense.

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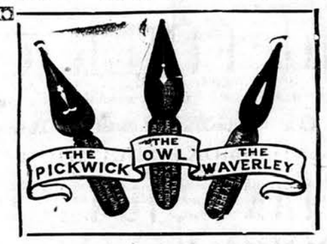

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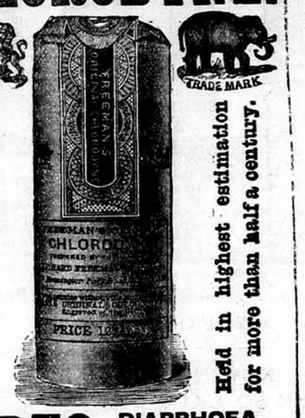

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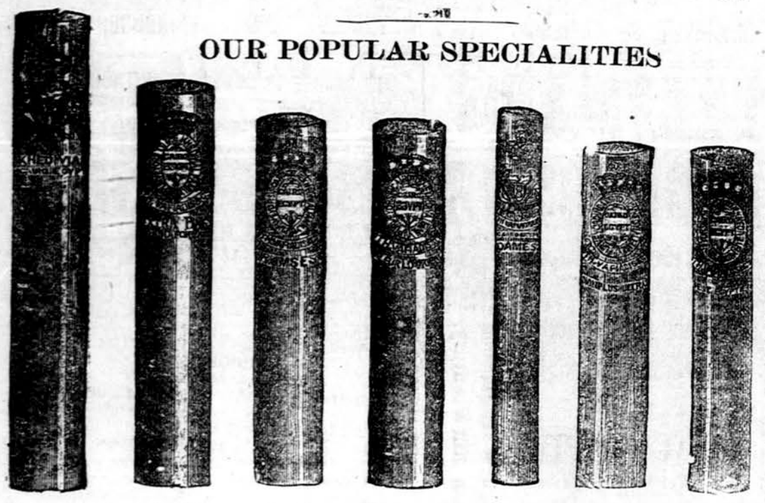

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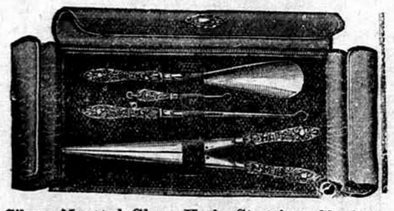

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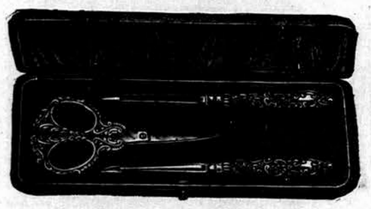

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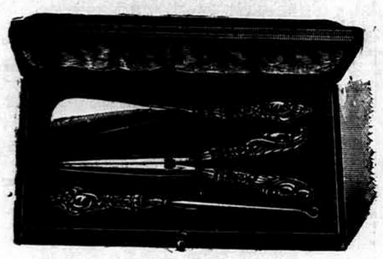

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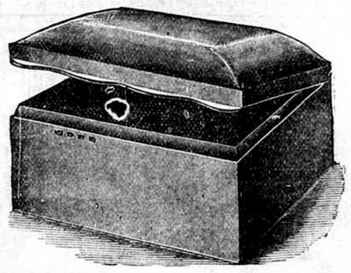

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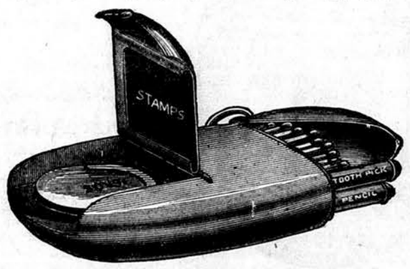

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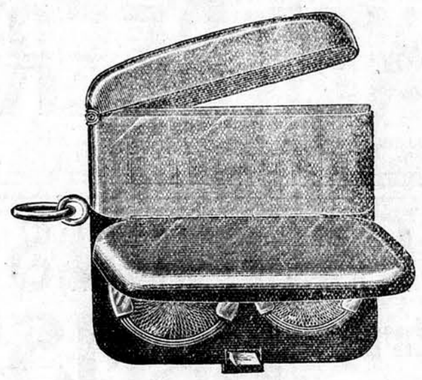

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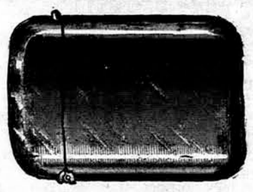

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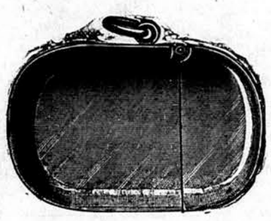

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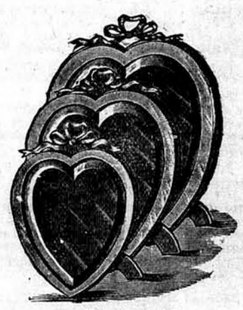

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